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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 48 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

# 18 Years Of "Peace," & World Is On Way To War!

## Eden Surveys International Situation

### RACE FOR ARMAMENT INEVITABLE

*LONDON, Feb. 24.*

***The House of Commons was crowded in anticipation of Captain Eden's speech on Foreign Affairs.***

***Labourite Lees Smith opened the debate. He complained of Government lukewarmness over the question of sanctions and urged Government to endeavour to promote an immmediate oil embargo and cease helping the aggressor by supplying him with cotton, water, animals etc.—Reuter.***

### *LEAGUE'S RECORD REMARKABLE!*

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Captain Anthony Eden declared that, within ten days of the declaration of war, Italy had been declared an Aggressor, and the Committee proposed Sanctions against Italy. He suggested that the League's record was remarkable for rapidity, rather than dilatoriness.

Referring to the contention that the League's Sanctions were proving ineffective, Capt. Eden said that it was clear from Italy's efforts to collect gold that the significance of Sanctions was fully recognised in Italy.

The effect of existing sanctions was continuous and cumulative, and it must ultimately have important influence in achieving the cessation of hostilities.

He recalled that, while Persian oil exports to Italy had declined from 13 to 4 per cent., the United States' oil exports rose from 6 to nearly 18 per cent. Government had not yet completed the examination of the experts' report on oil embargo, but the report would shortly be discussed at Geneva.

BRITISH POLICY.

In the judgment of the British Government, the sooner the report was discussed and a decision reached, the better. The British policy was to maintain steady collective resistance to aggression. There could be neither weakness nor wavering until peace was signed. The League's Sub-Committee of Five had examined the basis of the peace settlement. Unfortunately its terms were then not accepted by Italy. The British Government considered that the report remained the basis on which any further peace attempts should be made. The proper place for peace discussions was Geneva, where the atmosphere and machinery were favourable. Government were perfectly willing at any time to examine the question of colonial raw materials, mentioned by Sir Samuel Hoare, but he uttered a warning that it would not be a magic touchstone for all ills. The issues were far more complex.

18 YEARS AFTER WAR.

Dealing with the international situation Capt. Eden said that it was no great tribute to world's collective wisdom that 18 years after the war, they found themselves confronted with same problems dreadfully similar to those before 1914. The most urgent task of statesmanship was to find sufficient wisdom to prevent a recurrence of war even greater than the scale of the sufferings endured.

If Britain was to play her part in the collective security two conditions were indispensable; firstly, the system should be truly collective and so powerful as to deter any would-be aggressor and secondly, Britain should be strong and determined enough in its policy and aims to play its full part in it. He added:

"It is essential in reaffirming our attachment to the League and collective security that we should distinguish clearly between that policy and the policy of encirclement. The British Government will take full share in collective security. They will share no lot nor part in encirclement."

ARMAMENT RACE.

Capt. Eden regretted that increased expenditure on armaments had become inevitable; but it was this measure of comfort—rearmament to strengthen collective security was the cheaper form of rearmament. We are obliged to rearm because of the lack of confidence and goodwill of nations and the obsession of fear. Fear of unprovoked aggression could only be eliminated by the gradual strengthening of collective security until every nation is convinced that in no circumstances could aggression pay.—Reuter.

### *MAFFEY REPORT LEAKAGE*

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Government were doing their utmost to discover how the leakage of the Maffey Report had occurred, declared Mr. Eden in the House of Commons. The document was not particularly important now and its disclosure had not embarrassed the Government. There was no justification for the Italian suggestion that the document established variability or insincerity of Government's policy. The document originated through the Italian inquiry concerning British interests in Abyssinia. A Committee of Investigation was appointed; but no specific reply had been given to Italy because Britain's personal interests, in the meanwhile, became subordinated to her obligations under the League.—Reuter.

### *BRITAIN AND OIL SANCTIONS*

#### *Eden's Statement May Clarify Position*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Interest attaching to to-day's debate in the House of Commons on Foreign Affairs especially Mr. Eden's maiden statement since he became Foreign Secretary has reflected in speculations thereon this morning.

The "Daily Herald" and the "News Chronicle" are united in urging Britain to take lead in proposing Oil Sanctions against Italy but it is generally expected Mr. Eden will confine himself to making it clear that the Government would be prepared to abide by whatever decision that may be reached by the League.

Considerable attention is also paid to the defensive programme in reference to which the "Daily Herald" suggests two separate committees to be appointed, one a co-ordinating committee for the actual provision of increased defences and the other a reorganised committee of Imperial Defence for strategic questions.

It is suggested that Lord Weir will be appointed to undertake the reorganisation of industrial activity in connection with rearmament.

### 412 ITALIANS KILLED?

#### Daring Raid On Northern Front By Ras Imru And His Men

ADDIS ABABA, Feb 24.

A daring raid behind the Italian lines on the Northern Frant is claimed in a despatch from Ras Imaru, the Governor of Gojjam. He declares that he sent out two flying columns from headquarters, west of Aksum, in the direction of the Mareb river with the object of attacking the Italian communications. The columns have returned safely after destroying 15 munition dumps and two tank depots. The columns killed 412 Whiet Italians but took no prisoners.—Reuter.

### *TIGHTENING SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY*

GENEVA, February 23.

A resolution urging the application of further sanctions against Italy will be presented to the Committee of Eighteen when it meets on March 2 by the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies.

The resolution declares that the Sanctions at present in force do not go near the lengths prescribed in Article Sixteen of the Covenant, therefore the Committee of Eighteen will be asked to vote on the Oil Embargo immediately, and if necessary, closing League ports to Italian ships and also ships of neutral powers carrying goods to Somaliland and Eritrea.

The resolution also calls for a grant of financial assistance to Abyssinia.—Reuter.

### *OIL SANCTIONS*

#### *Eden To Attend Geneva Discussions*

LONDON: Feb. 24.

Captain Anthony Eden will attend the Oil Sanctions discussions at Geneva on March 2.—Reuter.

### *RAMKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA*

#### *Centenary Celebration At Belur Math*

CALCUTTA, Feb: 24.

The birthday centenary of Sri Ramkrishna Dev commenced early this morning at Belur Math (Howrah) in the presence of thousands of people with the performance of "Mangalaratrikam" in accordance with strict Vedic rites. The function concludes to-morrow morning with initiation of a number of workers into Brahmacharya and Sannyasa following all night pujas of Goddess Kali, the favourite deity of Ramkrishna.—A. P.

### *JINNAH'S EFFORTS BEAR FRUIT*

#### *Shahidganj Internees Released*

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

That Mr. Jinnah's efforts at a settlement of the Shahidganj Dispute are bearing fruit, is indicated by the orders passed by Punjab Government to-day for the release of those Muslim leaders who were interned in connection with the Shahidganj agitation.

The communique issued on the subject, after referring to the efforts being made at present for a settlement of the dispute, says that the Punjab Government have on many occasions made it clear that they will give their active assistance towards any genuine endeavour to reach a lasting understanding honourable to all concerned, and the efforts now being made have their wholehearted support. They have decided that one form of practical assistance which they can give at present is the removal of restrictions on the persons interned in connection with the agitation and they have issued orders accordingly.

### *RAILWAY POLICY CENSURED*

**The Legislative Assembly by 62 votes to 45 passed Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's token cut of Rs. 100 on the Railway Board demand to censure the Railway Financial policy of the Government of India.**

**(DETAILS ON PAGE 7.)**

### SWARAJ FOR MASSES

#### Masani Explains Congress Socialist Programme

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

"Our Party was born in jail and we believe the proper course for us would be to remain inside the Indian National Congress and see the organisation develop higher ideals", said Mr. M. R. Masani, Acting General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party in an address this evening on "Message of Meerut and the Congress Socialist Party." He added what they desired was Swaraj for the producing masses.

NEED OF HOUR

The Congress must take to organising Trade Union and other labour movements and should not waste its energy on Harijan uplift, or propagation of Khadi. Unity of middle class, working class, and the peasantry, he asserted, was the need of the hour.—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

**JINNAH SEES HOPE.**

LAHORE Feb. 24.

"I am glad to learn, and appreciate very much the action of the Punjab Government in making my task easier by releasing the internees," stated Mr. Jinnah to the Associated Press when he was informed of the Government communique. I can now be in touch with all sections of Muslim opinion and I hope I shall be able to persuade all Muslim friends that co-operation towards an honourable understanding and settlement is the right course.

Mr. Jinnah thanked the leaders of the Sikh and Hindu communities and the public and the press for the courtesy and good wishes shown to him and appealed to them to help him in every way.—A. P.

**HUTS FOR HARIJANS.**

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 for constructing new huts for harijans was sanctioned to-day by the Lahore Municipal Committee at its general meeting on the motion of Mrs. Nanakchand Pandit.—A. P.

**BRITISHERS FOR I. C. S.**

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, Sir Reginald Craddock in a question alluded to the unsatisfactory state of recruitment of British candidates to the I. C. S.

Mr. Butler replied: The Marquess of Zetland hopes that he will shortly be able to announce measures to restore 50/50 ratio as soon as Part Three of the India Act comes into force. Mr. Butler added: If the present expectations are fulfilled it should be possible to make a beginning in 1937. Sir Reginald Craddock enquired about conditions on which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was permitted to leave India.—Reuter.

**SUBASH BOSE'S PASSPORT.**

Mr. Butler pointed out that Mr. Bose was permitted to leave India to receive a particular medical treatment. The territorial validity of his passport had been framed accordingly. The question of his admission into Ireland was one for the Free State authorities.—Reuter.

### MUNITIONS FOR ABYSSINIA

#### 500 Tons Of War Material Landed In Berbera And Shifted To Border

BERBERA: Feb. 24.

A large consignment of over 500 tons of war material landed at Berbera gradually and shifted to the Abyssinian border, included 30 anti-tank guns, six automatic guns, 10,000 Mauser rifles, 1,200 new pattern automatic rifles, 15 million cartridges and thousands of incendiary bombs.

Two million cartridges are British and the remainder are from Stettin. The transport from Berbera of 200 miles in lorries is an enormous task. Convoys of ten or twelve lorries loaded every few days are gradually reducing the size of the dump.

The Abyssinians urgently require munitions, especially anti-tank guns to deal with Sgr. Graziani's mechanised transport and it is known that one of the Italian objectives in the South is to close the Berbera-Jijiga route.—Reuter.

### *THAT UNJUSTIFIED FIRING*

#### *Mr. Sinha To Move Adjournment In Bihar Council*

PATNA: Feb. 24.

Mr. Sachidanand Sinha, Leader of the Opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council, has given notice to-day of his intention to move for the adjournment of the Council to raise discussion on the conduct of the S.D.O. who ordered firing on a Hindu mob at Phenahra in the district of Champaran, which according to the District and Sessions Judge was without any justification.—United Press.

### *PUNJABI DAILY TO PAY SECURITY*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

A security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded from "Deshdarpan", a Punjabi daily, and the Kavi Press from where the paper is printed in connection with two articles published in April last. The Editor and Printer were sentenced to imprisonment and a fine in this connection. Their appeals are pending in the High Court.—A. P.

### INSURANCE OFFICES ASSOCIATION

#### Dinner At Taj Mahal Hotel

Pandit K. Santanam, President, Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association, gave a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday night. There was a large and distinguished gathering present.

### *MAKING PITWORK MORE SECURE*

NEW DELHI, February 22.

Mr. P. C. Bose, Secretary, Indian Miners' Association, Jharia, who attended, on behalf of the miners, the Experts' Conference held to introduce new regulations for the purpose of preventing further disaster in mines and to control the fires that are already burning in many collieries, stated to the "United Press" that the question of conservation of coal and hydraulic stowing which might have led to more security to the lives of miners had to be postponed.

Most of the amendments, he said, submitted by Dr. Penman were accepted unanimously. The result of these amendments would minimise to a considerable extent the risk of human life.

Mr. Bose urged upon the Government to hasten to adopt the amended regulations with the least possible delay.—United Press.

## Ireland Demands Self-Determination

### FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

### De Valera Details Basis Of Lasting Anglo-Irish Friendship

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.

**Interviewed by Reuter's Political Correspondent, President De Valera declared that as a step towards lasting Anglo-Irish friendship, it was essential that the British people should recognise the right of the Irish to determine not only the form of Government, but their relations with Britain.**

**The question was whether the British were prepared to face that fundamental issue.**

**If the land annuities dispute is settled, we are prepared to make comprehensive trade agreements, provided they do not interfere with the industrial development of Ireland.**

***Task In Near Future***

**One of the tasks in the near future will be to make the constitution conform to the wishes of the Irish. An Independent Ireland will never allow itself to be used as the base of attack against Britain. If the major Anglo-Irish questions are settled he anticipated no difficulty in agreeing to the question of defence.**

***Unity Of Ireland***

**We regard the unity of Ireland as the foundation of any real Anglo-Irish co-operation. In a complete settlement, some way must be found whereby the unity of the country can be resumed. If the inhabitants of Northern Ireland have been consulted only one-third the area of the six counties would have shown a Unionist majority.**

***No Lack Of Goodwill***

**He concluded: "Everything depends on the attitude of the British Government. There has been no lack of goodwill on the Irish side."—Reuter.**

### *NEW VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF*

#### *Laithwaite As Private Secretary Welcomed In Capital*

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, February 24.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Marques of Linlithgow the Viceroy-Designate, has been pleased to appoint the following as his personal staff:—

PRIVATE SECRETARY: Mr. J. G. Laithwaite of India Office, London.

ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY: Mr. C. B. Duke.

MILITARY SECRETARY: Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stable, Central India Horse.

SURGEON: Major H. H. Elliott.

COMPTROLLER: Captain W. E. Maxwell, the Baluch Regiment.

A. D. C.s: Flight Lieutenant J. C. B. A. Johnson, R.A.F.; Captain W. H. Goshchen, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant A. H. P. Noble, R.N., Captain D. Ross, 13th Lancers; Lieutenant A. C. Stockers, 13/18th Hussars; and Lieutenant P. W. Borwick, Royal Scots Greys.

COMMANDANT OF H. E.'s BODYGUARD: Major H. L. Mostynoman, 19th Lancers.

ADJUTANT OF H. E.'S BODYGUARD: Captain C. R. Budgen, 3rd Cavalry.

The appointment of Mr. J. G. Laithwaite as Lord Linlithgow's Private Secretary is hailed with considerable satisfaction in official and non-official circles here. Non-Congress members of the Assembly see in the appointment a fore-runner of the policy which the new Viceroy will pursue, namely, completion of the Federal Structure and executing the reforms programme the outlines of which are statutorily sketched in the India Act.

It is pointed out that Mr. Laithwaite's wide and varied experience gained as the Secretary of the Indian Franchise Committee and later as Secretary of the Indian Delimitation Committee and the opportunities provided for coming into closer and intimate touch with political opinion in the country, will stand him in good stead to fulfil the duties of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Mr. Laithwaite is well-known as a hard-working and conscientious man.

### *GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON JOGESH*

#### *Move To Table Adjournment Motion In U. P. Council*

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, and Mr. Balkrishna Sharma, President and General Secretary respectively of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee have interviewed Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and leaders of other parties in the U. P. Legislative Council in connection with the hunger-strike of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterji in Lucknow Central Jail.

It is understood that short-notice question inquiring about his health are being put in the Council and efforts are also being made to table an adjournment motion to discuss the U. P. Government's communique recently issued in this connection.—United Press.

### *BENGAL COUNCIL*

#### *Passes Municipal Bill*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

After presentation of the Budget, the Bengal Legislative Council passed the Municipal Amendment Bill seeking to remove certain practical difficulties experienced in the working of the Act of 1932. These difficulties were brought to the notice of Government by a number of Municipalities and non-officials.—A. P.

# TABULATED ADLETS
## ONE Anna Per Word
## Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 8. MATRIMONIAL.

**Wanted a suitable bride for a well** established gentleman of 39 years. No caste distinction, no objection for a virgin widow. Apply with photo stating age which will be considered strictly confidential to Box No. 5673, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted unemployed persons of all** qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (Enclosing 5 pice stamp.) (5670).

**Wanted Canvassers for 'Thinker's** Book Depot', 189-91, Hornby Road, a paying side line, Lucrative terms. (5674).

**Accountants, Engineers, Stenographers,** Radio Mechanics, Lady doctors, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., Nurses B.P.N.A., Tutoresses, Teachers, without employments, consult Secretary, Royal Service Agency, Employment specialists, 369|371 Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, (5675).

**Wanted—Canvassers for Silk and** cotton carpets. Attractive designs. Apply: United Agencies, 546, Shukrawar, Poona City. (5667)

**Applications are invited for post** of Honorary Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, male or female, monthly Honorarium Rs. 150. in Vadilal Sarabhai and Chinai Maternity Hospital, Ahmedabad, reaching Chairman, Hospital Board, before 8th March, 1936. Those possessing F. R. C. S. (Eng.), or (Edinborough specialised in Midwifery and Gynaecology) or M.D. (Bombay similarly specialised) need apply, with copies of recent testimonials, stating age, experience, appointments held. Appointment will be for not less than one year's probation subject to continuation for further period as Board may decide. Services liable to be terminated by two months' notice on either side. (2675)

**Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor, M.B.** B.S., for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write immediately with pay and testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (5648).

### 31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

**One Wolsely Four Seater 1928** Model for Sale. In good condition. Offers invited. Can be seen at Satya Mill, Ltd., Delisle Road, Bombay No. 13. (5664)

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Appear Cambridge July Examina**tion and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

### 73 AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted—Agents, canvassers to** push on the sale of our articles of clothings and Saris etc., made up from pure Swadeshi product and by the Indian Labour on Rs. 100|- as pay and Rs. 50|- as allowance and extra bonus. Please apply with two annas stamps for the liberal terms to: Brij Weaving Factory, Ludhiana. ( Punjab). (5671).

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS** to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 76. TRADE FORECASTS.

**Cotton Consultant, Advice free on** application, Phone No. 25249. Prudential Cotton Trading Co., 177, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

### 121. DAILY WANTS.

**Tea—Expert in Tea Business with** 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Property for Sale.—Alphonso** Mango garden near Bulsar Station situated on Main Road. Apply Box No. 5676, "Bombay Chronicle."

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

## Public Notices

**BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, 1936, at 5 O'Clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1935.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To re-elect the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd March to the 2nd April, 1936, both days inclusive.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1936.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Acting Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.

(2710)

## Legal Notices

NOTICE under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Suit No. 1065 of 1935.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

AHMED MOHAMMED HASSIMBHOY
Versus.
AHMED CASSIM MOLLAH & Others.

**NOTICE.**

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, NOTICE is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this High Court on the 5th day of June, 1935, by the plaintiff abovenamed for himself and on behalf of all other persons interested in the Mosque of Ahab Hadis at Variab in the State of Baroda, praying for a declaration that there is a valid and subsisting Wakf created by one Cassim Ahmed Mollah since deceased in respect of his properties viz., (1) Premises No. 17, Zakeriah Street in the town of Calcutta. (2) Premises No. 22, Ashutosh Mukherjee's Road in the Suburbs of Calcutta, (3) dwelling house of the said deceased at Variab in Baroda State; for a further declaration that the Mortgages executed by Ahmed Cassim Mollah and Mussammat Ayesha Bibi in respect of the said premises No. 17, Zakeriah Street and 22, Ashutosh Mukherjee's Road respectively are void and inoperative; for an injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing or giving effect to the said Mortgages or to the consent decree dated 26th March, 1928 made in suit No. 1836 of 1926 and to the consent decree dated 11th July, 1929, made in the consolidated suits No. 1836 of 1926, No. 1483 of 1927, No. 1986 of 1928 and No. 2155 of 1928 of this Court and for appointment of a Receiver. And further take notice that any person or persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit the said suit has been instituted may, by virtue of the said rule, apply to this Court to be made a party or parties to the said suit within 16 days from the date of the first publication of this notice and he or they is or are hereby informed that in default thereof this suit will be liable to be heard and determined ex-parte against him or them.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1935.

N. GHATAK,
Master.

A. N. DAS,
Attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed,
12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. 2709

## Legal Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank Deposit Accounts will be reduced to 1½ per cent. per annum with effect from 1st March, 1936.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th February, 1936.
2713.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 15,000 5 PER CENT. INCOME-TAX FREE PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the above Company have by a Resolution passed on the 19th February, 1936, made a call of Rs. 20 per share on the above-mentioned Preference shares, such call to be paid on or before the 18th day of March, 1936, to the Company, at its registered office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay. Notices of the above call will be posted to all the shareholders in due course.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 19th February, 1936.
2711.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.
Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
**LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,**
**(Incorporated in England).**
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
**For Appointment 'Phone 21827.**

S. S. "ARGUN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd February, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

S. S. "IWATESAN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd February, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client Mr. LALJI SHAMJI MUGTAWALLA, who is carrying on business in Mugta and Sarees in his own name at Champagully, Bombay, and at Murshidabad in Bengal, and in the name and style of Bengal Emporium Silk at Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, has stopped from this day his son Bachubhai Lalji Shamji from doing any business on his behalf and in his name and/or in the name of his said three firms. Any person hereafter doing business or dealing with our client's said son Bachubhai Lalji Shamji, on behalf of our said client or his said firms, will do so at his own risk, and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1936.

TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Lalji Shamji Mugtawalla.
2712.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAV BALKRISHNA SAVTALE, MORESHWAR GANPAT SAVTALE AND DATTRAYA GANPAT SAVTALE residents of Dadar, Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. Vishnu Waman Mule.

That any person or persons except Ratilal Manchhubhai resident of Mahim, Bombay, having any claim, right, title, interest, in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, maintenance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his address given below within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and, the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground converted into an oart called or known by the name of Vidyadhan with messuage, tenements, hereditaments dwelling house and the chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim Agar Vidyadhan of Dadoba Bhaskarji Street, on the north side of Dadar Public Passage Cross Lane in the Registrar Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 728 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector and Land Revenue under Old No. 560, New No. 4450, Old Survey No. 1/374, New Survey No. 1/1457, Cadastral Survey No. 1460, Lower Parel Division and in the Books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Old Nos. 3228 (1) and 3229 and New Nos. 3229 (1) 3229 (2) and Old Street Nos. 692 and 693 and New Street Nos. 693 and 693 (a) Dadar Road and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East—formerly by the Ground of Bhaskar Dinanath—now by Passage of Kamlabai's property, on or towards the West—originally by the Sweeper's passage of Bhaskar Dinanath and the oart of Vasudeo Kessow, formerly by the property of Bhiku Sakoji, Thakubai Narayan and Putlabai Ramchandra—now by the property of Bamboat, on or towards the North, formerly by the house of Bhaskar Dinanath, now by the property of Kamlabai, and on or towards the South by the Dadar Public passage Cross Lane and which said premises at present occupied by the present Mortgagees Ratilal Manchhoobhai.

Bombay dated 24th day of February, 1936.

B. K. JUVEKAR,
Advocate High Court,
Purchaser's Advocate.
17, Goregaonkar's Malati Building,
Near C. K. P. Hall, L. J. Road,
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# DECENT LIVING FOR HARIJANS

### Leaders Issue "Charter Of Rights" Of Municipal Sweepers

DOHAD, Feb. 23.

The following "Charter of Rights" of municipal sweepers prepared by Messrs. Indulal Yajnik and Kamalashanker Pandya and passed by mass meetings of municipal sweepers and their unions at various places in Gujerat, is released for publication, for the benefit of sweepers' Unions all over India:—

(1) Permanent Service, Scheduled service and resultant rights.
(2) A weekly holiday with full pay.
(3) 8 hours day and 48 hours week
(4) 15 days privilege and 15 days casual leave with full pay per year.
(5) Right to have pensions, gratuity or provident Fund.
(6) Right to get materials of sweeping e.g. baskets and brushes at Municipal expense.
(7) 2 months maternity leave with full pay.
(8) Uniform on duty at Municipal expense.
(9) Equal payment for equal work.
(10) Immediate 100 per cent increment in wages. (The sweepers in some municipalities get so low as Rs. 8 per mensem as wages).
(11) Complete stoppage of abuses and beatings by Municipal Inspectors and muccadums.
(12) Right to defend before a municipal tribunal for offences. (At present they are fined arbitrarily).
(13) Right to have free quarters, Lighting, water arrangements etc. to be provided by the Municipalities at their expense.
(14) Right to sanitation and education at Municipal expense.
(15) Weekly payments.

"These are the immediate demands of the municipal sweepers all over India and we hope that the general public will support them and municipal authorities sanction them. The Harijans have a right to decent living, and a living wage and healthy conditions of work and the municipal authorities must recognise them."

## PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL DISAPPROVED

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, Feb. 23.

A meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers of Freelandgunj held yesterday, passed resolutions condemning the action of the Agent of the Nizam State Railways for drastic retrenchment and the Payment of Wages Bill. Messrs. Kamalashanker Pandya, and Marcel Fernandez spoke on various resolutions. Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant presided.

**Car Accident.**

A serious motor accident occurred yesterday at Limdi on the Dohad-Jhalod Road resulting in serious injuries to the Revenue Patawala of the Circle Inspector. The car it was alleged, was driven by a man possessing no licence and was returning after the close of a cinema show at Dohad.

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| Argun ,, | 24th ,, | 11th ,, |
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# Fields, Factories And Workshops

## "Benevolent" Exploitation Of World's Resources

### Internationalization Of Raw Materials And What The Scheme Implies

*By G.L.M.*

We all tend to become idealists when our economic interests happens to coincide with our ideals. And Sir Samuel Hoare, that good Samaritan, is no exception. Before he injured his nose and his country's reputation, Sir Samuel placed before Geneva and mankind a lofty ideal of internationalism. He declared last September that every nation, that is, every imperialist nation, has the right to free access to raw materials of other countries and the raw materials should, therefore, be distributed equitably. All such powerful nations must consequently pursue a concerted policy for acquiring raw materials. Or, to be more precise, there should not be a scramble, but a co-operative distribution of other people's products.

IMPERIALIST RIVALRIES.

The idea underlying this proposal is, you will see, quite sound. Wars at present are due to the rivalries of imperialist powers, each eager to secure its raw materials (including labour) on the cheapest terms and each keen to dispose of its goods on the most remunerative terms. The remedy, therefore, is not to abolish imperialism, since that seems impracticable to imperialists but to ration the supply of raw materials all-round. How to achieve this? By extending imperialism to such territories as are still unannexed and by sharing out possessions which do not rightly belong to any European Power. In the world of predatory imperialism, Italy feels the grievance of a brigand who has been deprived of what does not belong to him and Germany nourishes the same sour feeling. The solution, therefore, is not to prohibit exploitation but to see that everyone receives a "fair" share of the unfair pile. Since Britain and France appear on the Continent like poachers turned into game-keepers, other Powers must also be asked to participate in universal poaching. Because the imperialist Powers possess what they have no right to acquire, others who lack what they ought not to have, should be given it. As every imperialist Power wants to possess colonies and obtain raw materials, they must all get together and discuss the problem of the distribution of world's raw materials. The idea that such raw materials might belong to the people of the country where they are produced must, of course, be ruled out. National self-sufficiency is no substitute for international efficiency.

INTERNATIONAL REMEDY!

I am told that things have come to such a pass in the West that when a doctor is now-a-days called to attend a patient suffering from a new disease, say jhinjhinia (or even beri-beri or dumdum, or budge-budge) he is not able to diagnose the disease or prescribe a remedy until he has had time to consult the International Health Committee set up by the League of Nations. And having given the international diagnosis, he tells the patient to rely on international co-operation and goodwill to cure the attack and await world developments for the purpose.

The principle followed here is the ancient one of "Unity is Strength." It might be argued by some cynics that a conglomeration of nations, who are incapable of purchasing their raw materials without the moral support and the immoral strength of other nations, are not a unity of strength but an aggregate of weaknesses. In any event, some critics would even be impolite enough to ask whether such rationing of raw materials by political devices is exactly in consonance with the principle of international division of labour. Whether, that is, countries, which do not grow the raw materials essential for their manufactures and can only acquire them through the aid of imperial or international machinery, are best suited to manufacture the commodities economically. It is a strange vindication of 'laissez faire,' say these critics, that economic laws operate freely only in a world whose sources of supply and markets are determined by political considerations and machinations.

"THEORETICALLY."

Such doubts, however, are futile and reactionary. No problem can henceforth be effectively or finally solved without international co-operation. Take, for instance, own country. Here is a nation which those ignorant of economic laws might imagine is capable of supporting itself. But this is a crude fallacy. Although it is true that India can 'theoretically' be self-sufficient, no one knows what "theoretically" means; so that 'practically,' India is dependent on foreign markets for disposal of her raw products and on foreign suppliers for the conversion of those materials into manufactured goods. India has enough of everything; but she cannot buy anything unless other nations buy something from her. This seems awfully complicated but is, in fact, very simple, once you know how to look at the question.

For we get down here to the fundamental principle that it is impossible for a country to the east and south of the Suez to utilise its own resources itself for sell its own products to itself. Consequently, in order to buy her own lise its own resources itself for sell them abroad as well as purchase goods from abroad. Thereby India is linked with the world through loans and investments, unilateral treaties and imperial preferences.

BENEVOLENT EXPLOITATION.

Thus is the way to be paved for international concord, world-unity and the salvation of mankind. The League of Nations will now take upon itself the black man's burden and ensure benevolent exploitation. No doubt, the problem of making guardian angels of grabbing profiteers is not easy to

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5.)

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## *Encroachment On Rights Of Labour*

### Giri's Spirited Onslaught On Mody's Amendment To Payment Of Wages Bill

### HOW AND WHY STRIKES ARE ORGANISED

The following are important extracts from Mr Giri's speech, delivered by him in the Assembly, opposing Sir H. P. Mody's Amendment to clause 9 of the Payment of Wages Bill, which penalises strikes without notice in non-utility services, on February 10 and 12.

"I claim to know the workers of this country, being a worker myself in the cause of the Trade Union movement in this country during the last 15 years. I claim that I had to take part in many a strike and lock-out throughout the length and breadth of this country, and I had to intervene in many a lightning strike for the settlement of disputes. With this humble experience of mine I am bound to say—I shall be failing in my duty if I do not state—that, if the Government of India desires to introduce this amendment, the workers will have a right to feel a grievance against the Government, and it will further take away the grace, the wisdom, the statesmanship that prompted originally the Honourable Sir Frank Noyce who moved this Bill before this House

**A NEW SITUATION**

This amendment has created an entirely new situation. Firstly, the subject matter of this amendment was not at the back of the mind of the Government of India when this Bill was introduced in the year 1933 or re-introduced in the year 1935. Secondly this matter was placed before a Select Committee by my Honourable friend Sir Hormasji Mody at a later stage of the proceedings of the Select Committee, and it was discussed. The Select Committee came to the conclusion that the non-acceptance of this amendment did not interfere very much with the rights and privileges of the employer and the Select Committee did not accept this amendment. Thirdly, at the Simla Session this amendment did not find a place on the Order Paper, nor did my Honourable friend Sir Hormasji Mody bring forward this amendment at the Simla Session.

**NOT FOR FUN**

I can assure you that strikes or lightning strikes would not occur, would not be declared by the workers for the mere fun of it. It is the workers that have to lose more than the employers by such strikes or lightning strikes. You can take it from me that in ninety-nine cases out of hundred, these lightning strikes or strikes occur on account of grave provocation on the part of the supervising staff. It is due to the fact that corruption and bribery are practised by the supervising staff, and because the employers would not take note of it or would not care to look into these matters, some of these strikes and lightning strikes do occur. Therefore, the employers must thank themselves if such lightning strikes or strikes occur. I may also tell you that lightning strikes do not occur in organised industries where there are organised unions, because organised unions believe in representation before action.

**ROYAL OMISSION**

A Royal Commission was appointed, the country had to spend lakhs of rupees and we have the honour of having in our midst two distinguished members of this House who sat on that Commission, and it is relevant that I should state from time to time what that Commission has said with regard to how these strikes and lightning strikes and unrest in industries can be avoided. But, unfortunately, in this country, Royal Commissions are associated with royal omissions and the recommendations of the Royal Commission have not been carried out at all in their spirit. I may refer to certain quotations from the report of the Royal Commission on this matter as they are not only relevant but the House which has spent so much money ought to know exactly what those recommendations are.

**WANTED HUMAN TOUCH.**

I explained the psychology of strikes and lightning strikes. It may not be said and it should not be said that a lightning strike is the right or privilege of the worker, but at the same time it has to be said that it sometimes becomes an unavoidable weapon in the hands of workers when the supervisors of employers begin to be hopelessly provocative by acts of commission and omission. Therefore, my humble submission is this: it is not by laws of amendments that we can prevent such occurrences. It is only the human touch on the part of the employer, human understandings between the workers and employers tact on that part of the the supervisory staff and business-like capacity on the part of the employer that would prevent these lightning strikes occurring.

**MODY'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

My Hon. friend, Sir Hormasji Mody asked me a question the other day—"What about strikes in Bombay in 1929?" I did not like to answer him in a detailed manner because at that time I had not that information which I have at the present moment. If strikes and lightning strikes and unrest occurred in Bombay in the year 1929, it was due to the acts of commission and omission on the part of my Hon. friend, Sir Hormasji Mody and other Millowners in Bombay at that time. . .

Sir Hormasji Peroshaw Mody: Is it not a fact that the origin of the strike and everything connected with it was fully inquired into by a Committee presided over a High Court Judge and the Committee held that it was due to communist organisation and agitation and that there was no justification for the strike?

Mr. V. V. Giri: I have my own deductions in the matter even after what the Committee said at the time. At that time there was a textile union which was managed by moderate and reasonable friends like my friend, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhle; and the Millowners of Bombay refused to recognise that union because outsiders were connected with that organisation. It is because such things were done and such recognition was not given that Communist organisations came in and because the communist organisations came in, the millowners became anxious to encourage the Trade Union movement, and because the communists came in, the Fawcett Committee came into existence. All these would have been avoided if only the employers had encouraged the orderly progress of Trade Union movement, and the Trade Union movement would have prevented these strikes and lightning strikes in Bombay.

**LABOUR COMMISSION'S OBSERVATIONS.**

I would like to refer to the observations made by the Royal Commission on Labour, which observations, I am sorry to say, have been followed more in the breach than in the observance, not only by the employers of labour in India but by the Government of India itself. Under the heading "Gulf between Employers and Employed," at pp. 339 and 340 of their report, the Royal Commission say:

"The attempt to deal with unrest must begin rather with the creation of an atmosphere unfavourable to disputes than with machinery for their settlement. It is precisely here, in our view, that Indian industrial organisation is weakest. We believe that an important factor at work in creating industrial unrest in India is the lack of contact which too often exists between employers and employed. . . In practically every centre and every industry the lack of contact and understanding is evident. In the interests of all concerned, we urge that every effort should be made to bridge the gulf. . . . But it will fail to secure the results it deserves unless much more attention is given to the difficult sphere of human relationships."

Then again, as regards the conduct of government in these matters it was stated as follows:

"There seems a tendency at present for Government to withhold their hand until a dispute has attained serious magnitude and constitutes a threat to the public peace."

That conduct continues on the part of the Government and it is because that conduct continues that many strikes have happened in India and consequent bitterness created between employers and workers in this country. The last passage I would like to quote is with respect to neglect of conciliation, referred to at p. 347, where they say:

"We would emphasise the fact that the most useful form of State assistance in dealing with trade disputes is scarcely employed in India. The official outlook, like that of the public has been concentrated largely on the final stages of disputes. As a rule Committees and tribunals have been set up only when disputes had attained considerable magnitude, and when a strike was either imminent or in being. Individual officers, on the comparatively rare occasions when they have intervened, have also waited, as a rule, till the later stages. It is at the climax of a dispute, when the parties have completely failed to reach a common standpoint, that settlement is most difficult."

**WORKERS WILL HIT BACK**

Now, I would like to say a word or two about the proposed amendment. If it was desired that there should be mere reciprocity or equality in the relationship between the employees and the employers, there would not have been much difficulty; but what the Hon. Sir Nripendra Sircar's amendment desires is that the employer should be allowed to deduct in the first instance from wages what is due; and then if the employee failed to agree, he had to go to the authorities and complain. If the common law right of the employer is left as it is, which is absolutely untouched by this Bill, there would have been no complaint. Our complaint is that the employer is placed in a very advantageous position as compared with the employee. Then comes the threat of the loss of 13 days' wages if notice is not given; even if the workers on account of a very provocative act on the part of the supervisors go on a lightning strike for even five minutes; it is likely that the employee would lose up to 13 days' wages. I am sure this desire to bring in by the backdoor this amendment at this stage will result in the establishment of new contracts hereafter, and I am almost certain that this is an encouragement to the employers to have hereafter printed or stereotyped agreements wherein it will be said to the employee "If you go on a strike or on a lightning strike or have any cessation of work, you will straight-away lose up to 13 days' wages." My feeling is this: good law and good contracts might make bad business, and that this new amendment will sow the seeds for future discontent. I am sorry, that the employers have forgotten the unrest and the industrial disputes that occurred between the years 1927 and 1929. No doubt, the trade depression has caused also trade union depression. If to-day, the workers are afraid to assert their right to combine, it is due to the fear of retrenchment. Therefore, the moment this trade depression goes, the moment the workers feel strong, they will hit back and have their innings. I therefore, desire to tell the employers to be careful, and I would also tell the Government that they are not doing the right thing in rushing through an amendment of this character without previous consultation with the Local Governments, without giving an opportunity to the workers to know exactly the implications of this amendment.

Before I conclude, I would like to say this, that the employers and workers of this country are bound to consider that this measure is nothing more and nothing less than an anti-strike measure, whatever the other benefits of this Bill may be. The other advantages are minimised by the introduction of this amendment. After the introduction of this amendment, I have received many communications from various parts of India from workers' leaders and workers' organizations stating in most unambiguous terms that they would rather forego the benefits of the Bill than have this Wages Payment Bill with the addition of this new amendment, and after considerable thought and many sleepless nights, I feel along with them. I really cannot associate myself with passing of this measure of this clause is insisted upon. My feeling is this, that the workers are bound to say that if the Government of India pass this measure, "God save us from our friends."

## Unemployment Among The Educated

### Different Remedial Schemes Examined

*By M. S. SIRDAR*

(Concluded from last Issue.)

It will be thus seen that according to the varied opinions of these committees, there is no one single sovereign remedy to cure unemployment but a number of them have to be adopted simultaneously. Each one of these remedies, however, taken by itself is not adequate. For instance, return to land by the educated unemployed people is almost impossible under the present conditions. The villages have hardly any attraction for the educated people and the growing tendency is for all educated people to migrate to twon and cities Even those who own lands have become absolute land-lords leaving their lands to the care of their tenants. Unless the village life takes on a more attractive aspect, the remedy suggested will not be an effectual one. As regards the other remedy viz., restricting of education only to the highly talented and rich people, it is not a satisfactory one in a country where 90 per cent. of the population is illiterate. The recent Sapru Committee Report is against this remedy. The suggestion of the developing technical training and economic progress as put forward by the Bengal Committee is really more in accord with the requirement of the country at present. Every European country now-a-days is becoming more and more alive to its economic needs and with that view more and more technical bias is given to education in those countries. There is very little economic or industrial progress in our country.

The suggestion of migration is not a very sound one as there is unemployment in every province. As regards creation of farm colonies it is practicable only to a small extent and that too in provinces like the Punjab and Assam only.

OTHER REMEDIES

Apart from these committees, eminent economists like Sir. M. Vishweshwaraya have suggested the following remedies as cure of unemployment:—

(1) To multiply business units giving preference to the more profitable occupations;

(2) To develop industries.

(3) To arrest ruralisation by transferring the population on agriculture to industries and other occupations.

(4) To industrialise agriculture: and

(5) To specialize in education practically, in technical and professional education of University grade.

(6) To drill and discipline the population so that it may put in skilled work and longer hours of it.

(Vide Sir. M. Vishweshwaraya's planned Economy for India P. 332 1934 Ed).

LIMITATION OF AGRICULTURE

There can be no doubt that agricultural development has its own limitations. In these days of intensive economic and industrial competition, India also has got to be not only a self-suffering country but should be able to compete successfully with other industrial countries. However, intensive the agricultural development may be, it cannot increase the wealth of the country to such an extent as to raise the standard of living to the level of other industrial countries. All large and small scale industries must be vigorously developed, if unemployment is to be reduced and checked Every Government in these days is taking care to reduce unemployment by rapid industrialisation. In Europe, especially in the British Empire, politics are now entirely concerned with Trade and Industry. In Britain, U. S. A. Germany, Ireland and Japan vast amounts of budget provisions are made for reviving and developing their industries and thereby absorb their unemployed people. There are 3 years plans, 5 years plans every where. In Soviet Russia industrial development is going on by leaps and bounds, and in that country, according to Lord Lothian, there were no unemployed in 1931, although 2 years before that there were 17 lacs of people without employment. This was evidently due to the intensive campaign of rapid industrialisation and abolition of illiteracy. The 5 year plan undertaken by Russia has really quickened the method of enriching the country in almost a novel way—a country which was a very poor one a short time back. Why then should not India adopt a ten years plan as suggested by Sir M. Vishweshwaraya?

GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Unless the Government itself takes the responsibility for creating new avenues for employing the unemployed, the situation is bound to grow more and more acute. The problem has to be attacked from all points; the Government cannot afford to sit quiet any longer. Just as they have started a vogorous campaign of village Improvement they must start an equally vigorous —campaign of industrial development.


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# Sports Jottings From Here And There

## A Retrospect Of Bombay Tennis Season

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

With the conclusion of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay's Tennis season may be said to have been closed, although there is still one more tournament, conducted by the Bandra Gymkhana to be staged. But that is in April. Meanwhile, the rush and heat of the tournaments just completed will have time to subside. It is, therefore, time that we looked back and took stock of the situation. The most striking feature of Bombay tennis during the last three or four years is the enormous growth of open tournaments in the City including Bandra. At the beginning of the present decade, we had only three of them, namely, the Western India Championships under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, the Bombay Presidency Championships under the auspices of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and the All-Bandra Championships under the auspices of the Bandra Club. In addition to these there was the 'Condor' Tournament with only one event in Men's Doubles, run by the Y.M.C.A. Central Branch.

**A FLOOD OF TOURNAMENTS!**

The year 1933 saw the conversion of the 'Condor' to a full-fledged five-event tournament. All these four tournaments were well-supported by the growing body of tennis players and they were all pronounced successful. Encouraged by the successes of these tournaments the Parsee Gymkhana and the Bandra Gymkhana inaugurated two more tournaments with all the events on the card. The Ladies' Gymkhana—the P.V.M.—as if not satisfied with all these tournaments, started one of their own, for women only, last year. So we have now six tournaments, in which men can participate to the seven open to women. Two of the former, namely, Western India and Presidency Championships, have been classed by the A.I.L.T.A. as major tournaments and the rest come under the category of minor.

**BETTER ARRANGEMENT OF DATES.**

During the season before last, all the tournaments mentioned above had a fairly smooth sailing. But the one under review had a pretty difficult career. While the Presidency Championships suffered heavily in the number of entries, the Parsee Gymkhana had to rush through their tournament at break-neck speed, cancelling the women's doubles on the way. It is true the lamented and unexpected death of King George threw everything at sixes and sevens. But we cannot attribute the whole cause to it.

We have to admit that there are now too many open tournaments, much more than the limited number of players can cope with from every point of view—physically, mentally, financially and timely. Had the programme been not as congested as it was, the two tournaments which suffered so badly might have had a more successful run. As I do not think it possible to abolish any of the above tournaments, which would certainly be better for the game, I would suggest that the dates are so fixed in future that there may be not only any clash between them but some time for rest may be left to the players.

**WOMEN ADVANCE.**

Now for the players. The number of competitors is on the increase as a whole. The women are evincing greater interest than ever before. Their standard of play has considerably improved than what it was a decade ago. With the change of the costume from 'saris' and long skirts to shorts and short skirts, the Indian girls have evolved an amount of agility, force and quickness undreamt of by their forbears. There are plenty of promising young players such as Freny Talyarkhan, Phyllis de Lima, Miss T. Dias and Miss M. Wadia, who, if coached and trained properly, may one day become strong rivals of Leela Row, the second greatest player of India.

**A GALAXY OF FOREIGN PLAYERS.**

Among the older players, Mrs. Kshama Row is still going strong, while Mrs. G. Johnstone showed signs of falling off this season. There was a large accession of strength among the women's ranks by the arrival of several European players in this city. Mrs. B.J.E. Tew, Miss R.L. Portlock, Miss W. Hill and Miss Betty Sulman added considerably to the strength of Mrs. N.M. Levien, Mrs. W.A. Bell and Mrs. Griffiths. But neither the older players, nor the younger ones could hold their own against the Up-country players like Jenny Boland and Miss Harvey-Johnstone. They carried away both the Singles and Doubles title of Western India, and also the Mixed Doubles, Jenny partnering E.V. Bobb. Leela did not participate in this tournament, although she won all the other tournaments with ease.

Mrs. Tew proved to be the most outstanding doubles player among women in Bombay, not only by winning the Presidency championships in Women's and Mixed Doubles in partnership with Miss Hill and her husband, J.E. Tew respectively, but also by the excellent fights she put up in company with her aforesaid partners in the finals of both the events in the Western India Championships.

Two other visiting girls, who shone well were Misses Dubash and Dinshaw of Karachi, especially the former, who, after accounting for Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Hill lost to Miss Harvey-Johnstone by the barest of margins after a thrilling battle.

**MEN DETERIORATE.**

Among the men, almost everybody showed signs of deterioration. It was a poor season for Bobb. With the exception of the all-Bandra championships, he could not win a single title. After kicking away the Y.M.C.A. championships to gain laurels at Calcutta, he fell a victim to B. T. Blake, the Sind Champion, in the Parsee Gymkhana Tournament. Then he refused to defend his Presidency title, as he wanted rest before the W. I. championships. There he was badly mauled by Count Baworowski, the weakest of the continental players. The only title that he could claim was the Mixed Doubles, in which Jenny contributed the longer share.

**HOW THEY FAILED?**

J. Charanjiva, Bombay's No. 2, had a comparatively better record. With the association of Ranbir Singh and B.T. Blake, he won the Presidency championships and Parsee Gymkhana Tournament respectively. In the Western India he joined by L. Brooke Edwards went down surprisingly to T. Henderson Brooks and B. Blake. In Mixed Doubles, he reached the finals of the Presidency assisted by Miss Portlock, where he was beaten by Tew and Mrs. Tew.

All the other ranked players, excepting A.G. Gupte, who went out of Bombay after winning the Y.M.C.A. tournament, were conquered easily by outsiders in the different tournaments of the City, in which the latter partook. The Presidency title was fought for by the Central India Champion, S.A. Azim, and the Poona Champion, E. Padamji, the former gaining the verdict. Suntook was responsible for a good fight afterwards against Azim in the Western India when he had almost vanquished the Bhopal player.

**HOW TO RAISE THE LEVEL?**

On the whole Bombay's record, I mean of the players, who can be called products of this City, was, indeed, a poor one. There is no denying the fact that there has been a marked decadence among men players, since the days of R. A. Wagle, N.B. Bhagwat, Rajaram Morarji, J.A.D. Naoroji and the Fyzees. The reason is not far to seek. With the growth of the number of players, the facilities offered to them have not been increased or improved. Our Gymkhanas and clubs have totally failed to realise that without intense practice and sound coaching as are provided in the leading tennis countries of the world, our budding players cannot be expected to rise to a high level as are being displayed by foreign visitors from year to year. Even some of the sister-provinces in India do much more for their promising players than Bombay does. If we really mean to attain the highest standard, we must make every effort to provide all the means necessary to do so. Otherwise our wishes will always remain pious hopes. Will those concerned wake up to their duties soon?

# AROUND THE COURTS

**BOMBAY, Monday.**

Abdul Gafoor Mohomed Ali and Jan Mohomed Nazir Ali were arrested yesterday by the Dongri Police charged under Section 307, 114, I. P. C. (attempt to murder and abetment).

It was alleged that yesterday at about 12-45 p.m. the complainant, Ismail Hirji, an oil merchant residing at Colaba, drove to the Police Station in a Victoria, in a complete state of collapse, and bleeding profusely from a stab wound in the neck.

The critical condition of the man called for immediate medical attention and he was straightway removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital where it was suspected that the lung had been penetrated. He was detained in the ward for further treatment and was later operated upon.

The dying deposition of the complainant was taken by a Hony. Presidency Magistrate, in which he gave the names of the two abovementioned accused.

**Story Of Stabbing.**

The deposition alleged that Jan Md. Nazir Ali attracted his attention to the front, whereas Abdul Gafoor Md. Ali coming up from the rear, stabbed him on the neck with a knife. The accused Jan Mohomed Nazir Ali was arrested at 3-0 p.m. yesterday, and Abdul Gafoor Md. Ali surrendered himself at the Police Station, the same evening.

The complainant is stated to be in a precarious condition at the Hospital.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered them to be remanded into Police custody till the 9th March, pending further Police investigation into the matter.

---

Five persons, stated to be members of a gang, were arrested yesterday by the Byculla Police in connection with the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 604.

It transpires that the complainant who occupies the 2nd floor of Kavarana Mansion had gone out yesterday between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. when he returned home, he discovered that the lock on the door had been broken and jewellery valued at Rs. 604 stolen.

All five were arrested yesterday at the Victoria Gardens, and were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Mazagon, who ordered them to be remanded into police custody till the 9th of March 1936.

---

The Inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the sea near Charni Road Garden, yesterday afternoon.

Sub Inspector Sardarchand of the Mahar Bowdi Police, stated in evidence that at about 2-30 p.m. yesterday, a police constable sighted the dead body floating in sea.

The body was taken charge of in the presence of a Panch, and an examination of the clothes of the deceased proved fruitless as there was nothing to establish his identity. Moreover, the body was said to have been in a very highly decomposed condition.

In returning their verdict, the Coroner's Jury stated that the cause of death could not be ascertained, due to the decomposed condition of the body.

---

Ardesh Kulhanian, an Armenian aged 48, and Azizkhan Hyderi were both arrested last night by the Dongri Police in connection with an offence under Section 307 and 114 I.P.C.

An interesting aspect of the case is the spirit of self-sacrifice which one constable displayed, in going to the aid of a fellow-constable.

It was alleged that at about 8-30 p.m. yesterday, P.C. No. 1343|1 who was in plain clothes was proceeding along Frere Road, when one of the accused bumped against him dropping a bag of flour which the constable had in his hand. An argument arose which soon developed into a scuffle.

P. C. No. 826|1 who was nearby and also in plain clothes, seeing a fellow constable being assaulted, rushed to his aid but was stabbed in four different places by Kulhanian, who had a pen-knife. The accused were immediately arrested.

The injured man was rushed to the J. J. Hospital where his condition is stated to be serious.

It was stated further that Hyderi also sustained injuries during the course of arrest and has been detained at the Police Hospital for treatment.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon who remanded them into police custody till the 9th of March, pending further inquiries.

---

A two-seater motor car going along Peddar Road, Bombay, towards Kemp's Corner, on Thursday night, was involved in an accident in which two Europeans were slightly injured.

It is believed that the two-seater attempted to overtake a car by swerving to the right. In order to avoid a collision with an approaching car, the driver of the two-seaters swerved to the extreme right, mounted the footpath and hit a tree.

The two-seater was badly damaged. Its occupants, two Europeans, however, escaped with slight injuries.

The Gamdevi police are now trying to trace the third car, whose driver and occupants are stated to be the only eye-witnesses to the accident, in the hope that they might be able to ascertain details.

---

A verdict of "death from fracture of the skull due to having fallen off a moving train", was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of Pujya Savlya, aged 20, who was stated to have fallen from an up electric train at Bombay Central Station yesterday afternoon.

Sawla Ananda in his evidence before the Coroner, stated that the deceased was his son, and had been employed as a coolie. At about 4 p.m. yesterday, witness received information of the accident.

As a result of the Police searching the clothes of the deceased, a letter and a railway ticket were found, indicating that he had gone to Parel to deliver some sweetmeat to a customer.

---

The General Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. produced a man named Bhaskar Ramarao on a charge of cheating, before the Girgaum Police Court this morning.

The man was arrested at Mangalore at the instance of the Bombay C I. D. on the 12th instant.

It was alleged that the accused represented to several people that a well-known Indian firm, by name Mulchand Nemichand and Co., was extending its business by opening out a new company to be known as the Indian State and Railways Banking Corporation, Ltd., and that there were vacancies in this new firm for accountants, assistant accountants and cashiers, etc.

He is alleged to have given agreement forms to be filled up by the applicants. It is further stated that the application forms contained the names of Directors, Provident Fund and Leave Rules, to give an air of genuineness to the transaction.

From time to time, he is alleged to have been showing to the applicants what was purported to have been the minutes of the daily reports of the meetings of the Directors held at Walkeshwar.

Later on, it seems the accused said that there was misappropriation in the Ajmere Branch of the Directors' firm, as a consequence of which it was resolved to take securities from the applicants.

The applicants were also shown the minutes of the Directors' meeting sanctioning the above move.

By this means, it is alleged the accused collected approximately Rs. 7,500.

As time passed on, the rumour leaked out that it was all a hoax. And a notice appeared in the press through the Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Nemichand disclaiming connection with the said new firm.

The accused thereupon decamped, but was traced and arrested at Mangalore, as mentioned above.

The accused was remanded into Police custody till March 9 next.

## BOXER DIES AFTER FIGHT

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 23.

Len Barrow, who was taken to Victoria Hospital on Friday night in an unconscious state after his fight with Gunboat Jack suffering from concussion, died this afternoon without regaining consciousness.

Gunboat Jack is the welterweight champion of India.

Nine years ago Burrow was matched with Gunboat Jack, the welterweight champion of India, who knocked him in the sixth round. Jack is grief-stricken at the unfortunate result of the fight, and ever since Barrow's admission into hospital, he has been a frequent visitor to see how his opponent was progressing. Jack affirms that Barrow was one of the gamest fighters with whom he has been matched.

The fight a ten-round contest, was staged at Jack's carnival and Barrow survived six rounds of terrific punishment. In the sixth round he was twice floored, the gong saving him on the second occasion. He came up gamely in the seventh round when Jack delivered the blow that ended the fight.

## *GLOUCESTER'S CHALLENGE CUP*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Ceylon is seventh with 110 points in the Duke of Gloucester's challenge Cup in connection with Overseas decimal 303 in the full range postal rifle-shooting match 1935 the event was won by Southern Rhodesia 1138 points.

## *LINCOLNSHIRE CALLOVER*

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The following is the Lincolnshire call over:—

100/8 Law Court offered, 13/1 taken.

100/8 Prick offered, 100/7 taken.

100/6 Screamer offered, 20/1 taken.

25/1 Ooer offered 28/1 taken.

GRAND NATIONAL.

The following is the Grand National call over:—

11/2 Goldenmiller offered, 6/1 taken.

19/2 Reynoldstown.

100/6 Beltedhero taken and offered.

18/1 Delaneige offered 20/1 taken

28/1 Provocative taken and offered.

28/1 Avenger offered 33/1 taken.

—Reuter's Special.

## *Final Sheffield Shield Match*

ADELAIDE, Feb. 24.

At the close of the play in the final Sheffield Shield match South Australia had made 565 for six declared.

Badcock 325 including 34 fours in 587 minutes. His score is the highest in the first class cricket, Ryan 77, Victoria 36 for no loss.—Reuter.

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The C. P. and Berar Kisan Mazdur Conference which was decided to be held at Junardeo on the 23rd inst., is now postponed to May 8, 9 and 10 next due to excessive rain in those parts on account of which a village Sainkhera has been absolutely washed off.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay Programme

**VUB 350.9 metres 855 kcs.**

12 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club (if available).
2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Light Music. Bai Shantabai Murdeswar.
7-15 p.m. Commercial News.
7-30 p.m. Musical Interlude.
7-40 p.m. "Did you Know"?
7-55 p.m. "Yeomen of the Guard." Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's famous opera.
8-20 p.m. "Letter by Airmail." From 'Evelyn Russell,' London.
8-30 p.m. Coldstream Guards Band. In a Selected Programme.
9-5 p.m. News in English.
9-20 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. "Saubhadrai." Featuring: Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar. Mrs. Kamlabai Barodekar. Ganpatrao Bodas. G. M. Londhe and others.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King Emperor

### Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Empire Mail Bag" (4th Edition). A programme made up of letters from listeners compiled and presented in living form by Cecil Madden.
8-15 p.m. Talk: "Foreign Affairs" Sir Frederick Whyte K.C.S.I., LL.D.
8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W. Goss, Frances Morris (Soprano). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay.
10-0 p.m. News.
10-15 p.m. Dance Music.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

### Calcutta Programme

**VUC 370.4 metres 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.**

12-36 p.m. Time Signal.
SB A Studio Programme arranged by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. Calcutta Weather Bulletin.
1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sharma—Indian Fables.
3-6 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.
5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Talk by Mejdidi.
(a) Letters, News and Riddles.
(b) Life of Rahima.
(c) Things that interest you and me.
6-36 p.m. Indian Theatrical Programme: Betar Natookey Dal presents "Bandhi Gat." By S. Debendra Nath Basu.
7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. S.B.
8-6 p.m. A Short Classical Programme.
SB Kali Pathak —Toppa.
8-26 p.m. Ashfaq Hussain—Kheyal.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB A Studio Concert.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast. 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

### Delhi Programme

**VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcs.**

1-0 p.m. Sardar Bai of Kilat. Thumris.
1-30 p.m. Mrs. Asaf Ali. "Ghardari ki baten."
1-45 p.m. Sardar of Kilat. Ghazals.
2-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Pilo.
2-10 p.m. Sardar of Kilat. Ghazals.
2-30 p.m. Close down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. (Under the direction of Sajjad Sarwar Niazi).
6-15 p.m. Faqir-ud-Din. Bhajans and Ghazals.
6-45 p.m. Akhtar of Delhi. Khyal Basant Bahar, Khyal Malkauns.
7-15 p.m. Sarangi. Adana Kanra.
7-30 p.m. Life of Sri Ram Chandra. Pt. Bharadwaj (In Hindustani).
7-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Multani.
7-55 p.m. Akhtar. Thumri Des.
8-5 p.m. Faqir-ud-Din. Thumri and Ghazal.
8-30 p.m. Akhtar of Delhi. Ghazals and Dadra.
9-0 p.m. Mali Gaura. Sarangi and Sitar.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Will our Grand Children be Happier than we are? Khwaja Sarwar Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
10-0 p.m. New Records.
11-0 p.m. Close down.

## *Ireland Ruggerites Against Wales*

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Ireland ruggerites against Wales to be played at Cardiff on March 14 are identical as those against Scotland. O'Connor plays in the Lewtwing and on and Boyle on the right.

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H. H. the Aga Khan has made a handsome donation to the Central College for Women, Nagpur.

## *Auckland-M. C. C. Draw*

AUCKLAND, Feb. 24.

The match between Auckland and the M.C.C. which commenced on Feb. 21 ended in a draw.

M.C.C. 329, Parks 88, Barber 72, Lyttelton 60, Sims, 52 Garrard 114, Hook 39.

The match was abandoned an hour before close owing to rain.

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The date of election of reception committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has been postponed till 1st March, 1936.

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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 3, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 1, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 22, 1305
Hightide: 1-24 13-51
Lowtide: 7-35 19-43
Sunrise: 7h 1m
Sunset: 6h 42m
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
European Association (Bombay Branch) annual general meeting, Hotel Majestic, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 26
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 27.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 29.
Bombay Races, Big meeting, Fifth day.
Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

THIRD CLASS PASS FOUND

A third class monthly pass between Bombay and Dockyard Road has been found. The owner can take it from the Secretary to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at midnight on Thursday the 27th instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11-30 a.m. on Friday the 28th idem.

A. I. T. U. C. AND N. T. U. F. JOINT MEETING

A joint meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades' Union Federation will be held at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Office at Parel, to protest against the amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill regarding the Lightning Strikes.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. S. M. N. Christiaan Huygens via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the Generasl Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Iwatesan Maru' left Colombo on February 19 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 23.

The O S K steamer 'Argun Maru' left Colombo on February 19 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 23.

Steamer 'Clan Monroe' left Suez morning of Friday February 21.

Steamer 'Clan Macnab' left Liverpool morning of Saturday February 22.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macneil' arrived in London the evening of 21st.

## Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed With Costs

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb 24

The suit filed by Mr. Ratilal Harjivan Patel, a paper merchant of Santa Cruz, against the Secretary of State of India, the Bandra Municipality (since the Notified Area Committee was merged into it) and Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, a Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, claiming Rs. 1,205, with costs, as damages jointly and severally for the alleged loss of amenities, privacy and nuisance suffered by him, on account of the building of a new additional structure in 1931 by the third defendant, whose bungalow is situated on the south of the plaintiff's, has been dismissed with costs, by Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class Sub-Judge of Thana.


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(South Sea Island Belles)
RUTH HASSE
and other favourites!
POPULAR PRICES


## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Great Impersonation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ship Cafe." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Night at the Opera" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Shipmates Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother" and "Miyan Bibi". ("Always Tell Your Wife"). Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Vintage Wine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chandu on the Magic Island" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel." Time as usual.

## THEIR CONFIDENCE IN HINDUISM

### Harijan Invitation To Caste Hindus To Attend Satyanarayan Pooja

B. J. Deorukhkar, President, Chamber Bandhu Samaj, writes:-

As already announced arrangements have been made to perform the Satyanarayan Pooja on Saturday, Feb. 29 at 8-30 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan, Poibawdi, Parel, where large number of caste Hindus are expected to participate along with Harijans.

This Pooja is the first of a series of six similar Poojas organised by Harijans to express their confidence and faith in age-old religion of Hinduism.

Such Poojas have become necessary in view of the misleading propaganda carried on by Dr. Ambedkar and his followers who advocate mass conversion of Harijans into another religion of which nobody seems to know anything All the caste Hindus are requested to attend the Pooja and make it a success.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS

### G. I. P. Railway

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Timing at Victoria Terminus.

| Trains | Ar. H.M | Dep H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mails via Nagpur | 7 30 | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 8 20 | 21 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 15 | 13 55 |
| Deccan Queen | 10 25 | 17 15 |
| Punjab Mail | 10 45 | 18 50 |
| Poona Mail | 11 40 | 15 30 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 35 | 22 10 |
| Poona Fast Passenger | 16 50 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 30 | 8 15 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 10 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

| Trains | Ar. H.M | Dep H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 45 | 13 25 |
| Delhi Express | 6 10 | 22 00 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7 00 | 20 25 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 50 | 21 45 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 35 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays | 8 40 | — — |
| Ahmedabad Pasenger | 14 20 | 22 15 |
| Kathiawar Express | 19 05 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 21 19 | 8 55 |

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

### Air Mail Timings

London-Bombay (Juhu)

| | Arrival | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 13-0 | 15-30 |
| Friday | do. | do. |

Bombay (Juhu)-London

| | Latest hour of posting at G.P.O. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | 8-30 | 10-15 |
| Saturday | 8-30 | 10-15 |

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM

| | Arrival | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Friday | 4-51 p.m. | 6-0 p.m. |

| | Latest hour of posting at G.P.O. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 8 p.m. | 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday |

## Govindlal Shivlal For Council Of State

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is a candidate for one of the three seats in the Council of State allotted to the General Constituency of the Bombay Presidency.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay addressed the Bombay Legislative Council at the Council Hall on Monday.

# FOR BOMBAY'S SLUM SERVICE

### Corporation Discusses Amendment To Set Apart Rs. 10 Lakhs

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will have the original grant of Rs. 32,67,000 as demanded from the Standing Committee.

It will be recalled that the Standing Committee cut down Rs. 67,000 and sanctioned Rs. 32 lakhs only. At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday Dr. K. J. Cursetji moved an amendment for the restoration of the 67,000. No opposition was made by any councillor and the amendment was carried "nem con."

LOWER THE FRANCHISE.

The Corporation also resolved to inform the Government to support the Bill of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole to lower the franchise from the rental of Rs. 10 to Rs. 5. The Municipal Commissioner suggested also sub-division of wards and re-distribution of seats for which he would submit necessary proposals in due course.

The Corporation considered the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman-Behram to set apart Rs. 10 lacs for Slum Service. Several councillors spoke in support of the question but they expressed their doubt whether Rs. 10 lacs would be sufficient for the purpose.

The debate was not over when the house adjourned.

## INDIAN INFLUENCE ON JAVANESE ART

### Dr. Kempers' Interesting And Profusely Illustrated Lecture

An interesting lecture on the "Hindu-Javanese art" profusely illustrated by latern slides, was delivered by Dr. A. J. Baronate Kempers of the University of Leyden, Holland, on Monday evening at the Convocation Hall.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presided.

An imposing temple of Buddha, from Central Java, with square terraces and rows and rows of galleries with 1,500 pannels, was shown by the lecturer illustrating the main Indian influence on Javanese art which he said resembled those produced by the artists of the Gupta School.

STRIKING ARRAY OF TEMPLES.

The lecturer also showed a striking array of temples from Barabudar, Mendut and Sevu, places from Central Java, and Jago and Majapait from Eastern Java and concluded that there could be no dispute over the fact that the art was distinctly peculiar.

Illusrations of the temples both of Buddha and Hindu deities during the second half of the 700-800 B.C. at Mendut in Central Java with imposing stair-cases and shrines with Hindu deities showing art in their resplendent glory, showed in the opinion of the lecturer, a combination of powerful influence from India and Euronasean countries.

A group of buildings with more than 2,000 minor shrines built about a century later also marked definite tendencies of the Indian influence.

But in Eastern Java the lecturer held the influence from the Euronasean countries on the Javanese art was predominant.

From several other shrines and idols, the lecturer inferred that the ancient Javanese cultivated and practised that art mainly from extraneous influence.

MOGHUL INFLUENCE.

But during subsequent periods the Javanese art revealed influence from Moghul architecture. although the minarets and the domes of the buildings constructed on lines of Muslim architecture, were far and few between.

The lecturer concluded that the Javanese art, on the whole, contained elements of two distinct schools of art, namely, Indian and Eurasean, although the influence might differ in degrees in Western, Central and Eastern Java.

Rev. Father Heras gave a vote of thanks to the lecturer on his learned and illuminating discourse and the meeting terminated.

## BYE-ELECTION TO BOMBAY COUNCIL

### Dr. Vad Wins 'Varsity Seat With Narrow Majority

By a narrow majority of 42 votes, Dr. B. G. Vad was returned to the University seat of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The result of the voting as announced at the Registrar's Office on Monday is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. B. G. Vad | 1493. |
| Prof. K. T. Shah | 1451. |

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The monthly Study Circle of the Social Workers' Society, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Ram Mohan School, Prarthna Samaj, Girgaum, when a social worker will speak on "The vice-area of the city."

"SHIP CAFE"

## CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

### At Pathe Cinema

Pathe will be showing from today and until Friday only, Carl Brisson's latest picture "Ship Cafe," in which Arline Judge, William Frawley and Mady Christians are also featured. Carl Brisson who was at one time light weight champion of Europe shows in this picture that he can still put up a stiff fight as well as sing and act. There are three new numbers which Carl sings and which were specially composed for him by Ray Noble.

## NO COMPENSATION FOR ACQUIRED LAND

### Vile Parle Khot's Claim Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, February 21.

Decision has been given in favour of the Government by Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Assistant Judge of Thana, in a reference made by Mr. R. A. Wadia, "Khot" of Vile Parle, claiming Rs. 1,15,376-14-0 from the Secretary of State for India, as the capitalised value of non-agricultural assessment.

The reference was the outcome of the decision of the Land Acquisition Officer who had held that the 'Khot' was to give over any land free, if the Government wanted it for making roads or for other public purposes. The land having been acquired for public purposes, no compensation was to be paid to the 'Khot' except in the use of cultivated lands.

This was in accordance with clause 16 of the Kawl passed by the East India Company in 1848 in favour of the 'Khot'. But the 'Khot' had contended that that clause was not applicable in his case or the piece of land which was acquired by the Land Acquisition Officer in May, 1931, could not be said to have been acquired for a public purpose as laid down in that clause.

As no evidence was allowed to be given in this connection either by the 'Khot' or the Government, by his predecessor, the Assistant Judge observed that he could not allow that point to be taken up at such a late stage.

The Judge came to the conclusion that the land under reference was a waste land and the claimant was not entitled to any compensation. The costs of the reference to the opponents were ordered to be paid by the 'Khot'.

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

Juhu season is approaching fast. Huge crowds from Bombay and round about will soon be flocking for their summer sports.

But that Juhu Road! That strip of about three furlongs from the middle of the creek to the "Palm Beach" is in a most deplorable condition.

Cannot anything be done about it? Must this highway to this beautiful resort be left in such a negligible state?

REFLECTIONS ON THE PAGEANT.

That gala day has come and gone for another year. But its memories still linger in the minds —and hearts!—of all spectators, who were present.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

On Sunday at 9-30 a.m. the Bandra Railway Travellers' Association offered their annual Thanksgiving Mass at Mount Mary's Chapel. Rev. Fr. Pimenta preached the sermon. After mass light refreshments were served.

# CORONER AND PRIMUS STOVE

### Home Member Denies Report Of Order On Victim's Husband

BOMBAY, Monday.

When the Legislative Council met to-day Dr. M. K. Dikshit (Surat) asked for information on the following:—

(a) the number of Congress Swaraj Ashrams still in the possession of Government;

(b) whether the Congress Swaraj Ashrams in the Surat District are still in the possession of Government;

(c) if the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, when do Government propose to return them to the Congress authorities?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) Six.

(b) Yes.

(c) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to clause (e) of a similar question put by him and printed at pages 36 and 37 of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Vol. XLI.

**Coroner Again.**

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) asked: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report which appeared in the issue of the "Sanj Vartman", dated the 6th December 1935 and in which it is stated that in the matter of Kikibai Bhimbhai Desai of Vile Parle, who died of stove burns, the Coroner for the City of Bombay passed orders not to part with the dead body of the deceased unless the stove was produced;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a leader in the issue of the "Bombay Samachar" dated the 10th December 1935 which also referred to the same incident.

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether Government are aware that the action taken by the Coroner in refusing to part with the dead body of the deceased till the stove was produced was not in accordance with law;

(d) whether Government propose to take any action against the Coroner for having passed such an order and for preventing him from passing similar orders in future;

(e) the authority under which the Coroner can refuse to hand over the dead body of a deceased to the relatives after the enquiry is over?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) and (b). Their attention has since been drawn to the report and the leader. The Coroner passed no such order. He asked the husband to deliver up the stove which was actually delivered in the evening after the funeral.

(c), (d) and (e). Do not arise.

## PRESIDENCY HEALTH CONDITIONS

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending February 15.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 54 attacks and 25 deaths against 63 attacks and 31 deaths in the previous week. Satara District reported 49 attacks and 20 deaths against 42-19 in the previous week; Kolaba 3-5 against 18-10 and Bombay Suburban 2-0 against nil.

PLAGUE

In the presidency 39 attacks and 15 deaths from plague were recorded as against 28 attacks and 20 deaths in the previous week. Satara District reported 19 attacks and 8 deaths against 7-4; Bijapur 13-4 against 15-13 and Sholapur 7-3 against 4-3.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Surat District 125 attacks and 27 deaths; Belgaum 114-16; Kanara 105-20; Bijapur 67-9; Kolaba 46-1; Thana 43-2; Satara 29-4; Ahmednagar 26-1; East Khandesh 24-2; Sholapur 20-1; Nasik 12-2; Poona 11-2;; Panch Mahals 11-3; Bombay Suburban 10-4; Ahmedabad 7-4; Broach 7-0; Dharwar 3-2; Ratnagiri 3-1; West Khandesh 3-0; Dadu 14-0; Hyderabad 7-2; Thar and Parkar 7-1; and Bombay city 47-21. Total 741 attacks and 125 deaths against 705-115 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twenty-three attacks and 15 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 20 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 5 attacks and 3 deaths; Bombay city 13-9 and Poona town 5-3.

INFLUENZA

Two attacks and 1 death from influenza were recorded in Bombay city during the week and Karachi city had 1 attack and 1 death.

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

### J. J. Hospital Nursing Association

There are 183 nurses and sisters (in training) on the Hospital Staff of the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association. During last year a number of the nurses were the victims of influenza. The Night Superintendent died of pneumonia. The wards of the hospitals have been very full throughout the last year. The Children's Hospital was crowded during the monsoon making nursing very difficult. Owing to illness several nurses were sent to the Convalescent Home at Malad after influenza. The expenses of the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association have considerably increased and must continue to do so if the present state of efficiency of nursing at these hospitals is to be maintained. The public as well as employers of Labours are requested to be more generous than in the past to maintain the efficiency of the Association.

### Notable Silver Jubilee

The Social Service League, which completes twenty-five years of its very useful existence soon, is a pioneer institution of its kind in the country. It is an entirely non-party organisation, and men and women of widely different views have found in it a common platform for rendering services to the needy and the suffering. The work done by the League during the last quarter of a century has been as manifold as it has been valuable. The industrial school for women, the dispensary conducted in the mill-area, the co-operative credit societies, the night schools, the travelling libraries the settlements in Labour areas—all these are but a few of the activities of the League. The forthcoming Silver Jubilee is naturally an occasion for much gratification for the League and its numerous sympathisers, and we trust the public of Bombay will show their appreciation of the League's services in a befitting manner.


Pathe
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
'Phone: 41561.

"Sweetheart
WON'T YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND
and change this humble melody of mine into a melody divine!"
When Ruby heard that big bruiser of a sea-dog sing this glorious song to her, her heart danced like a row-boat in a hurricane.
Adolph Zukor presents
CARL BRISSON
with
Arline Judge
William Frawley
Mady Christians
Eddie Davis
A Paramount Picture
"SHIP CAFE"
NEW SONG HITS!

POPEYE CARTOON

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SIR SEYMOUR HICKS
in
HIS WITTIEST WEST END TRIUMPH
"VINTAGE WINE"
with
CLAIRE LUCE
A TWICKENHAM STUDIOS PRODUCTION.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Carl Laemmle presents
Edmund LOWE
in Universal's Master Mystery
THE GREAT IMPERSONATION
with
VALERIE HOBSON
WERA ENGELS
THE SUPREME SPY ADVENTURE!

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936

## A DISAPPOINTING BUDGET

The Budget for the year 1936-37 presented to the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday is unprogressive and disappointing and would have been more so but for the financial advantage resulting from the expected separation of Sind from the Presidency with effect from 1st April 1936. The Finance Member dolefully dwelt on the mounting deficits during the current year, showing how the anticipated deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs mounted up, according to the revised estimates, to Rs. 27 lakhs. That was not all. Excluding as is but proper, the abnormal gains like the sale proceeds of certain securities held in judicial funds, the true deficit is as much as Rs. 53 lakhs. This position, however, could easily have been foreseen. The Finance Member attributes it largely to the need for making remissions and suspensions of land revenue owing to the extensive damage to crops by frost in 1934-35. But the need for relief and its extent were fairly clear in 1935-36, though adequate allowance was not made for relief in the Budget for 1935-36. The extent of necessary relief was underestimated and a small deficit of 2 lakhs was shown, evidently to justify the most unjust restoration of the remaining 5 per cent salary cut.

### *Grievous Injustice*

Both the Governor and the Finance Member were discreetly silent on this point but expatiated on the more remote cause of our financial difficulties, namely the unjust Meston Award. Nobody has denied the injustice of the Award but that is an old story. That injustice only called for the greatest possible retrenchment in the cost of administration. But the all-too-premature restoration of the salary cut while the people continue to grow under heavy tax burdens is itself a grievous injustice which aggravates that of the Award. Insufficient retrenchment is, therefore, one of the immediate causes of the huge deficit for the current year and also robs the Presidency of the full financial advantage of the separation of Sind, which should have been about Rs. 98 lakhs but has been reduced to Rs. 45 lakhs because of the current year's deficit of Rs. 53 lakhs. Another direct and immediate cause of this year's huge deficit is the granting of remission and suspension of land revenue. The Finance Member stated that the total cost of all suspensions and remissions in the revenue year 1934-35 amounted to about Rs. 115 lakhs. But figures for 1935-36 would have been more relevant as contributing to the present deficit and more helpful in gauging the extent of relief in the next year. It should be noted that relief is necessary, not merely because of the damage caused by frost or scarcity, but also because of abnormal fall in prices.

### *Reject Finance Bill*

As for the Budget estimates for the year 1936-37, the anticipated surplus of Rs. 41,000 is very small, considering the financial advantage accruing from the separation of Sind. But a small surplus is perhaps deliberately provided to prevent a demand for a reduction of tax burdens. Government were quick to restore the salary cut fully even in the face of deficit. But they are loath to give any relief to the tax-payer even when there is a surplus, which due retrenchment can appreciably increase. In fact the Governor and the Finance Member have both held out the threat that if the life of the present Finance Act is not extended, that is to say, if all the existing taxes are not continued, the axe will fall, not on salaries, but on the provision for popular activities. The proposal is to extend the life of the Act by two years because, says the Finance Member, "it is impossible to foresee what will be the difficulties caused by the constitutional position in a year's time," and "it would be disastrous for the new system to begin with a deficit of a quarter of a crore of rupees." If Government are so solicitous about the smooth working of the new Constitution, they should help it more by retrenchment than by keeping taxation at the highest pitch. The Council, if it has any sense of self-respect or regard for the best interests of the Presidency, will not yield to the threats and by rejecting the Finance Bill will compel Government to reduce expenditure. As for the details of the Budget estimates, it is enough to state at present that the provision for nation-building activities like education, industries, public health etc. continues to be deplorably inadequate, and it is no satisfaction to be told that things were worse in some past years. The Budget is, indeed, anything but enthusing.

## New Howrah Bridge

We are glad that opportunity has been taken even at this late hour to impress upon the Commerce and Industries Departments of the Government of India the imperative necessity of retaining the new Howrah Bridge contract within the country. The deputation, which waited recently on Sir Zafrulla Khan and Sir Frank Noyce, was a weighty and representative one and confined itself only to the broad national aspects of the problem. It is essential that the question of the New Howrah Bridge, which has been one of perennial interest, should now be settled once and for all without delay. The dilatoriness of the executive authorities of the Bridge Commissioners is explicable only on the presumption that they are either unable to make up their mind or want to decide on lines which are not in consonance with public opinion. It is surely now time that the question of the new Howrah Bridge was lifted out of the plane of endless controversies and perpetual consideration, and ceased to be a stale joke of after-dinner speeches at engineering associations and retiring Governor's banquets.

Reports state that four engineering firms have tendered for this work, of which the lowest is a German, and the highest is the Indo-British combine. The firms constituting this combine have constructed most of the important bridges during recent years and, in accordance with the suggestion of the Bridge Commissioners themselves, submitted some alternative schemes which tend to reduce the cost. A saving of nearly thirty lakhs of rupees is by no means a small one in these hard days and certainly not for the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Government of Bengal, who are always faced with deficit budgets and have to resort to increase of taxation and port charges in order to make both ends meet. These alternatives have been, we understand, condemned by the Consulting Engineers of the Port Commissioners, who are in England and whose experts have presumably not visited India or have had no experience of either foundation work in Calcutta or the behaviour of the river Hooghly. We do not desire to sit in judgment over the two sets of experts, between whom the matter has become an issue of professional reputation, but we do consider that both public interests and the needs of economy demand an impartial, thorough but speedy investigation of the alternative schemes and designs by an independent and competent Engineer. If this is not acceptable to the executive of the Bridge Commissioners, the Government of India should insist that the order cannot in any case be placed outside the country without involving indigenous industries and fabricating firms in serious loss, whose repercussions will be felt in a variety of ways by the revenues of the Central Government. The placing of the order with a non-Indian tenderer will mean not only the loss of a steel order to the Tata Iron & Steel Company who have, owing to the prospect of the construction of the bridge, incurred heavy capital expenditure to produce high tensile steel, but the bulk of the money spent on fabrication of such an important structure will be spent outside India. It is only in this country that such a proposal to place an important order outside the country is even considered by responsible authorities, because in no other country would a firm, not domiciled in the country, even be asked to tender. A work of such magnitude is undertaken only once in two or three generations and the opportunity of educating Indian talent in such a task will be lost, if the work is not retained in the country. Both the steel industry and the fabricating industry, which is complementary to it, are suffering from diminution of work and orders owing to drastic curtailment of railway expenditure on construction work, and it, is, therefore, all the more necessary that these industries should obtain an order of the kind of the new Howrah Bridge. In any case, if the executive authorities of the Port Trust are not inclined to consider the lowest tender of a German firm, because they believe in some inverted kind of Imperial preference, there is no reason why they should not straightway give real and genuine preference to a domestic and indigenous enterprise. It is a test of the so-called Imperial partnership and good-will, of which we hear so much, and the test would be all the more illuminating on the eve of the forthcoming Ottawa debates.

## BOMBAY TO TRIVANDRUM

*By Air*

(By Lalubhai Samaldas.)

The Indian public is gradually getting more air-minded on account of the growth of Air Mail services in this country. I was obliged to fly to Trivandrum as a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was called by the Chairman at Trivandrum, at a rather short notice. Owing to my other engagements, it was not possible for me to attend the meeting unless I travelled by the Air Mail Service.

The service plane—which is a Leopald Moth and accommodates two passengers and such luggage for each passenger as would not, when added to the passenger's own weight, be more than 200 lbs.—leaves the Juhu aerodrome exactly at 6-30 a.m. every Tuesday. The seats for the passengers are comfortable, but as the pilot's chair is in front there is not much space left for the passengers, either to stretch their legs or to move them quite freely from one position to another. As the sun raises now at 7-0 a.m. it was rather dark at the time of starting; the visibility however was good. Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji of Tata Oil Mills was going to Ernakulum via Cannanore by the same plane and I had thus very good company upto that place. The passengers have to plug their ears with cotton wool at the time of starting and hence it is impossible for the passengers to carry on any conversation either between themselves or with the pilot except by written messages.

**The Start.**

The take-off of the Leopard Moth by the well-trained and experienced pilot, Mr. Bharucha, was a simple and smooth affair. As this was my first long journey by air, I was not able to gauge correctly the distances covered or the height of the plane at a particular time. I, however, was able to realize the truth of Schopenhaur's remarks that both in this physical world and in the moral and spiritual world when a man goes up he does not feel that he rises but thinks that the others are going down to a lower level. As there were clouds in the early morning, the plane had to be flown above them and it appeared as if a very large quantity of cotton had covered the surface of the Earth below us. Just about that time when we were some fifty miles away from Bombay, we saw a splendid and glorious sun-rise. At that time we were more than 6,000 feet above sea-level and Mr. Naoroji wrote a message to me that we were enjoying the climate of the hill-station of Coonoor without going there. From this height, we could only distinguish rivers and big nullahs, clusters of trees, cultivated plots of lands and village houses. They all appeared so tiny, and they passed out of view so suddenly that it was very difficult for a new flier to spot these places without the help of the pilot's map supplemented by the written remark of the co-passenger.

**The First Halt.**

We passed over Janjira and Ratnagiri and as we were then flying a little lower we were able to see distinctly the houses and streets. The plane halts at Marmagoa for taking petrol. This halt gives the passengers some time to stretch their legs and take any light refreshments they may be carrying with them. The aerodrome is on a hill standing over the sea. The plane flies direct from the sea to the aerodrome and the slow descent lends a special charm to the scenery. This halt after a flight of about two hours and a half is a great relief to the passengers. The next halt is at Cannanore, before reaching which, we pass over Udipi and Mangalore. When my attention was drawn to the fact that we were flying just over Udipi, I wrote for Mr. Naoroji's perusal that it took me some forty hours two months back to reach Udipi by a Bombay Steam Navigation Company steamer while the aeroplane pas-

(Continued On Page 8—Col. 3)

*Our European Letter*

## The Paris Negotiations

### "Tightening Of Bonds Between Germany's Neighbours"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Feb. 10.

Considerable attention is devoted by the entire European Press to the negotiations held last week in Paris. This is but natural judged alone by the number and nature of persons that participated in the conversations. A regular galaxy of Ministers and ruling heads. Among others; Litvinoff, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union; Kings of Roumania and Bulgaria; Prince Paul, the Senior Regent of Jugoslavia; the Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Heimwehr Leader, the Prince of Starhemberg; Ruschdi Arras, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and newly elected President for the year of the Council of Balkan Union (Roumania, Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey); and the Roumanian Foreign Minister and present President of the Council of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania), M. Titulescu. The French Foreign Minister had in the week also meetings with the permanent diplomatic representatives in Paris of Britain, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

### *Their Dual Importance*

The Paris negotiations are held, and rightly, as continuation of the conversations begun the previous week in London. Negotiations in Paris are considered as having been centred mainly round the issues of collective security and Central European position, specially the question of relations with Soviet Union in the background of tension caused by German re-armament, played a prominent role in regard to the first, and in regard to the second the Austrian problem with particular attention to the new situation caused by Italian armed adventure in Abyssinia. Collectively the general trend of the conversations is stated by the diplomatic correspondent of one important European daily as a "tightening of the bonds between the neighbours of Germany." As a comprehensive estimate this may be regarded as quite accurate.

This general estimate is supported by various factors. It is presumed that Paris negotiations, following the change in Government in France, have considerably enhanced the prospects of the Franco-Russian Pact being ratified. French relations with Roumania and Jugoslavia have been considerably strengthened. There is more optimism about a Roumanian-Russian Pact being now concluded. This course favoured by Titulescu is known to have met with the opposition of the King of Roumania. The resistance of the King is thought now to have been overcome to a great degree. The chances of strengthening understanding between Austria and the Little Entente are also viewed as being on the whole brighter.

### A Check To 'Auschluss'

The Central European question, which in many ways dominated the conversations, has however, still thorny sides to be tackled, before the achievement of a good settlement or one that can assure stability. There is the tendency to push the idea of Habsburg restoration in various circles in power in Austria with the Little Entente maintaining an attitude of opposition to it, most keen in the case of Jugoslavia. There is also the reserve of Hungary and Italy, and the attitude of Germany guided or influenced greatly by the aim of absorbing Austria. The Austrian Government at present is thought as more decided on resisting the aim of Berlin and Vice-Chancellor Starhemberg has also gone a long way in meeting the opinion of Little Entente on the Habsburg question in giving the declaration that the issue is not held by Vienna as acute and that no change will be made without consultation with Austria's neighbours of the Little Entente and other Powers, by which would seem to be meant above all Italy France and England. The reserve of Hungary and Italy might cause trouble especially in common with the attitude of Germany. The future of this will depend greatly now on the run of the Abyssinian war. It is, however, thought that development of understanding between Austria and the Little Entente will constitute a great advance the weight of which would be further strengthened by Russia's understanding with some of the Powers of the Little Entente and the Balkan Union. Generally the situation has bettered for the improvement of understanding between Austria and the Little Entente and it is viewed that the line of strengthening relations between Austria and the Little Entente could now be consolidated and developed by economic arrangements. This opinion is shared by the Austrian Chancellor, Schuschnigg and finds special favour with the new Czechoslovakian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Hodza. The development would stand as a check to the German plan of "Anschluss" involving the absorption of Austria. In the circumstances, it is not surprising to see much attention devoted in different centres, particularly in Berlin, to the visit this week of Dr. Hodza to Paris. Returning from Paris, the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister is expected to proceed on a short visit to Belgrade.

### *Irritation In Berlin*

The Paris conversations have caused much disappointment and irritation in Berlin. This is well indicated by the comments of various important papers in Germany. And in various centres, at the same time, it is generally seen, as expressed by leading organs, that apart from certain factors connected with developments in North Africa and the Far East which have had greater effect on England's position than that of others, Nazi Germany's own attitude regarding the projection of expansionist ideas in Europe and

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5.)

## Frankly Speaking

**LOCARNO IN DANGER?**

It is only natural that Germany should seek to raise as serious an alarm as possible over the possible consequences of the Franco-Russian Pact being ratified. And it would not be surprising if the "Right" press and politicians in France should assist her in the good work of frightening the Sarraut Government away from ratification. But coolly considered, anxieties about the Rhineland are either unfounded or not necessarily affected by the Franco-Russian agreement. The very fact that Germany—the report is issued from Berlin—has, for some time past been fully prepared to occupy the Rhineland within twenty-four hours shows that her future plan, whatever it is, does not depend on the Franco-Russian agreement. And it is here that the Locarno Powers come in. It is for them to see that the Pact is respected. In other words it is for Britain to take a firm line. The article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is a stinging commentary on the selfishness of other Powers. But it also deserves keen and careful notice.

**WHITHER JAPAN?**

The Russian 'demarche' to Japan is both dignified and a confirmation of the Soviet desire for peace. Japanese objection to the inclusion of a neutral in the proposed Mixed Commission clearly reveals the consciousness of her isolation as regards her imperialist adventures in China. But the very fact that Japan cannot rely on the sympathy of a single Power ought to make her respect the grave warning that is implied in the Soviet representation. Japan, in her own interests, would be well advised to give due weight to the fact that the Russian Government views the frequent border clashes with serious anxiety and as a menace to peace in the Far East. Japanese statesmen ought to be wise enough to subordinate violent emotions of imperialist patriotism to a sense of realities and make a success of the new Mixed Commission proposed by Russia. Whether they would do so yet remains to be seen.

**A BRIGHT PROMISE.**

The Japanese General Election has ensured the continuation of the present non-Party Government which has been maintained in power by the Minseito Party with the assistance of two other minor groups. The Minseito party is credited with liberal tendencies and professes a policy of peace and conciliation in foreign affairs. But while its success is welcome in so far as the situation otherwise would have been rendered still worse, the fact remains that there is, avowedly, little difference between the two Major parties as regards their attitude, both in theory and in practice, towards Japanese expansion in China. And this is what makes one wonder where Japan is leading herself and the world. Incidentally it is noteworthy that "a feature of the election was the unexpected success achieved by the Proletarian Party candidates." Considering the fact that ruthless and militant conservatism dominates public life in Japan, the success is remarkable indeed and holds out immensely bright promises for the future. This is but natural. The rise of the proletariat as the dominating force in the politics of a country, however reactionary, can be delayed but it cannot be stopped indefinitely.

**ELEPHANTA CAVES**

Sir G. S. Bajpai, in his reply to Syt. Mudaliar, informed the Assembly that the experiments at present conducted at the Elephanta caves would, if successful, be tried for the preservation of ancient monuments elsewhere. These experiments are, it would appear, conducted by the chemist attached to the Archaeological Survey Department. If they are, thus, the same or similar experiments which caused grave concern at the time of the catastrophic damage to the "Trimurti" at Elephanta it is necessary that the most careful and complete examination of the restorative chemical processes should be undertaken before it is sanctioned by the Department for general restorative uses. It will be remembered that the continued washing of the "Trimurti" under instructions from the departmental chemist had effected adversely the surface modelling of the "Trimurti." We would, therefore, suggest that no ancient sculptural monument or example should be touched chemically unless it is guaranteed that its modelling and contour remain unchanged by the restorative process.

**PLEA FOR MODERN METHODS.**

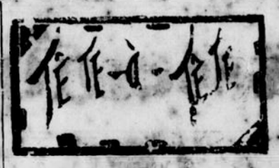
In his presidential speech at the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroffs' Association Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta made a necessary appeal to the Shroffs to modernise their methods of business to a greater extent than they had done so far. He admitted that during the last fifteen or twenty years the Shroffs, that is, the indigenous bankers, had considerably improved their methods of work, so as to assert their position against the growing influence of joint-stock banks. But, he rightly added, much improvement was still necessary and possible. He laid special stress on the need for periodical publication of the Shroffs' accounts, duly audited and for standardising the procedure for the Hundi business. The Shroffs' Association can do much in effecting reforms in the needed directions. Despite the growth of joint stock Banks, the country will long need the special services of the Shroffs. But it is necessary that they should move with the times and adapt their methods of work to changing conditions.

### Albless Baug Lane

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these days of heavy traffic on the roads, it is quite obvious that every user of the highway is in duty bound to bear in mind and to put into practice effectively "Safety First" slogan. This public civic sense would not, however, be facilitated to grow if the present unsatisfactory state of affairs be allowed to continue by keeping the Albless Baug Lane, a street situated near Girgaum, open to traffic from both directions. The vehicular traffic was already oo heavy owing to the social functions of the Parsi community and the opening of the Central Cinema has made things worse. Small as the street is, and having in mind the safety of the lives of so many families resident in it, I have deemed it necessary, Sir, to draw the attention of the responsible authorities through your columns to convert the street into a "One Way Street".—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.



SIND CONSUMES MORE LIQUOR —Headlines.

Perhaps to forget its representatives in the Assembly.

* * * *

Which reminds us. Mr. Laichand Navalrai's constituents are being unfair to him. Instead of condemning his neutrality they ought to express appreciation—we are not sure that it should not be gratitude—at Mr. Laichand Navalrai refraining from walking into the Government lobby owing, as you already know, to the special circumstances in Sind.

* * * *

According to British Official Wireless messages, the Foreign, like the British Press regards the Maffey report as confirmation of British disinterestedness and as proof that Britain has always been guided, in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, by her international obligations alone.

That being the case, the British Government ought to invite Parliament to pass a vote of thanks to (1) Italy.

(2) Il Giornale d'Italia, and

(3) The persons responsible for communicating the report to (2).

Why all this pother about "leakage", "unauthorised action" and so on?

* * * *

"Sir John Maffey, whose report on Abyssinia has caused all this controversy is," Bori Bunder reminds us, "a retired Indian civilian."

We coud have guessed as much. Or couldn't we?

* * * *

"The journal 'Fattal Arab' has" says a Damascus report, "made a sensational attack against British policy in the Middle East."

Truth, however stale, is nonetheless, sensational.

* * * *

"Punjab Depression Fills Up" is the day's happy news.

Hail, Caesar Jinnah!

* * * *

Mr. Gadgil, in a statement to the Press, reminds the Home Member of the Government of India of an undertaking given exactly thirteen years ago by Sir Malcolm Hailey to repeal section 30 Cr. P. Code.

Sir Henry, we are confident, is not only quite aware of it but proudly conscious of the fact that as usual, this official undertaking too has been kept intact and uninterfered with.

Indeed, for aught Mr. Gadgil knows, Sir Henry Craik opposed Sardar Sant Singh's Bill to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the Hailey undertaking. Many happy returns!

* * * *

"Indian to act as C. P. Governor", says a headline.

How sweet. And when it is Mr. E. Raghavandera Rao who, if you remember, was superseded by Sir Hyde Gowan, what could be sweeter?

* * * *

According to a statement made by the Home Member in the Bombay Council, six Congress Swaraj ashrams are still in the hands of the Government.

Which just proves that "Expropriation without compensation" is not an exclusively Socialist doctrine.

* * * *

The Nawab of Bhopal has wired to the M.C.C. authorities readily accepting to play under the new l.b.w. rules.

May be he did well. But what shall we say about those who are pledging their country to play against the worse form of bodyline bowling as will be practised under the rules to be enforced by the New Constitution?

* * * *

Full of enthusiasm, she had gone in for politics, and was out of the house most of the day. The other night she returned at ten o'clock and sank into an armchair.

"Everything's grand," she said. "We're going to sweep the country."

Her husband looked round wearily and said: "Why not start with the dining-room?"

### Kathiawad Political Conference

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a happy sign to note that the session of the Kathiawar Political Conference will now be held soon. It should deal with the economic problems also while disclosing political questions. The Dhrangadhra problem also necessitates serious attention too. Then there is the complicated port problem. What Kathiawar wants is rural uplift and political rights to people of States. Let us hope that persons, at the helm of affairs will steer the sheep in the right direction.—Yours etc.,

"KATHIAWARI."

# Assembly Censures Railway Finance Policy

## *Pt. Pant Calls It "Stupid And Perverted"*

## NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION

## Hudson's Subtle Plan For Clean Slate To Federal Railway Authority

### SIR ZAFRULLAH SAYS SALARY-CUT WON'T MEND MATTERS

**TOKEN CUT MOTIONS**

**M.L.A.'s Attack Railway Policy**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day and launched an attack on various aspects of the Railway policy through token cut motions.

Mr. A. E. Pettenson who had vacated his seat to make room for another official, returned to-day and was Re sworn.

Replying to Mr. Shamlal's question whether the Government were making efforts to trace the survivors of victims of the Bihar and Baluchistan earthquakes ho.ding unmatured Postal Cash Certificates at the time of their sudden death, Sir Frank Noyce said "It is impossible for the Post Office to undertake the task suggested in the absence of information regarding the serial number of the cash certificate the date and office of issue and name of the deceased holder."—A. P.

### *ATTACK ON RAILWAY BOARD*

The President announced the arrangements entered by Party leaders regarding division of time for the discussion of the Railway demands.

Sir Zafrullah Khan moved the Railway Board demand.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant moved a token cut of Rs. 100 to raise a debate on the financial policy of Railways. He said the Budget speech had made no reference to the "Lee Loot" nor was any regret expressed for restoring the salary cut even when the estimates were not realized and the Railways were running at a loss. He quoted figures to show that the deficit in the current year was more than twelve crores, not four and a half crores. He estimated the total loss since commercialisation of Railways at hundred crores and characterised the figures given in Railway returns as imperfect.

WHY FOOL OTHERS?

Pandit Vallabh Pant said that Sir Zafrullah Khan had failed to face the problem in the spirit of scientific reality. The world was undergoing an economic revolution and unless a solution was found courageously there would be a political revolution in its wake. Sir Zafrullah Khan had laid the blame on the door of the ticketless beggar and rail-road competition and had asked for an increase in the rates of fares. The railway earnings showed that so far as passenger traffic was concerned there was actually an increase in the earnings compared with estimates for them. Ticketless travel and rail-road competition had no bearing on the issue. Why should Government fool others. The losses were really under goods traffic.

"STUPID PERVERTED WICKED"

Sir Zafrullah Khan's predecessor had welcomed the rail-road competition as conducing to maximum efficiency. The entire mischief lay at the door of uneconomic rates and in this respect the policy of the Railway Board had been stupid, perverted and even wicked. Every foreign country in the world had reduced the rates and the salary bill as a result of the fall in prices but in India, though the fall in prices was 60 to 70 per cent. there was an increase in fares and rates of 60 to 70 per cent. Let the rates be reduced and traffic would move.

RISE ABOVE VESTED INTERESTS

He asked Sir Zafrullah Khan to rise above vested interests as the Assembly's hopes rested in him. Salaries above a certain minimum must be reduced ruthlessly. Sir Zafrullah Khan had referred to economic depression and economic nationalism, but had not proposed a remedy which even touched the fringe of the subject. Let Sir Zafrullah Khan rise above the wooden or steel frames around him and work out a scientific solution to bring about the economic regeneration of the country. (Applause).

HIGH FREIGHT RATE

Mr. Bajoria regretted the absence of an immediate prospect of reduction of the deficit. He attributed the fall in commodity prices to people's inability to bear the present freight rate. The administration of railways had not been conducted on a commercial basis. The salary cuts should not have been restored. He suggested that the railway finances justified at least a suspension of further increments of salaries to railway officials.

GIDNEY'S WARNING

Sir Henry Gidney agreed with the previous speakers that the High Officers were too highly paid and, therefore, he was against the "Lee Loot." The greatest amount of deficit had occurred owing to competition of railways among themselves. This could only be removed by amalgamation, Particularly of certain departments, such as stores, medical and publicity. He warned Government against any reduction of salaries of junior officials. Such a step would lead to a general strike.

Maulana Shaukat Ali: Would not high officials strike?

Sir Henry Gidney: There will be no strike among higher services. Finally he appealed to the Railway Board not to see railway problems only through the spectacles of agents, but also to consult their experienced non-officials. He supported the motion.

OFFICIAL AND SERVANT.

Seth Govind Das gave the story of a Railway official who lost his job and asked his servant to economise. When the ex-official examined how his accounts stood, he found items concerning himself reduced, but those in charge of his servant at the old figure. On enquiring how that happened the reply was: "Sir, you have lost your job. I have not." (Laughter.) That, the speaker said, was the reason why Railway officials had no interest in reducing the expenditure.

OVER-CAPITALISATION.

Sir Leslie Hudson said that he was much in sympathy with what had been said by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. It was not enough to diagnose the disease but it was necessary to find whether the Railway problem in India required the surgeon's knife.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Yes, and a big knife too.

Or could be dealt with by regular doses of homoeopathic medicine. Sir Leslie Hudson added that the Railway Member had asked him for further information regarding the speaker's remarks of over-capitalisation of Railways. Over-capitalisation meant in general terms the over-statement of the actual value of the Railway assets. Though 800 crores is the Railway debt, assets valuation would show a considerably smaller figure.

THE REASONS.

The reasons were: Firstly, the system since 1923-24 of charging to capital the difference between the original cost and the cost of replacement of any asset accounted for at least two crores annually between 1923-24 and 1928-29.

Secondly, under the contracts of the various companies running the State Railways when the assets already charged to capital are scrapped and replaced, the amounts representing those assets are not written off. This must come to a considerable amount.

Thirdly, since 1923-24 twenty million sterling annuities had been paid off and these amounts were still included in the capital at charge.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Fourthly, were premiums paid to companies for capitalise earning power and goodwill in which connection Sir B. N. Mitra's Report on Railway Accounts for 1932-33 showed forty-seven crores as premium, and there being no tangible assets to represent this item, it should be written off. The way in which the question should be dealt was to adopt both methods of transferring from Railway to General Debt and by change in accounting. The figures he had given would justify the transfer of forty to fifty crores from the Railway to the General Debt, thereby relieving the Railways of interest on that score.

OVERHAUL ENTIRE SYSTEM

As regards change in accounting, he suggested the appointment of an absolutely independent authority on Railway finance to overhaul the entire system of Railway accounts.

(Mr. B. Das: Hear, hear.) including the justice of the present amount of capital at charge the system of depreciation and proper allocation of expenditure to capital and revenue and a proper system of writing down capital if assets were not replaced. Expert examination would assist in the valuation of Railway capital which Government was requird to to do before the Statutory Railway Authority was established.

Mr. Banerjee said that the remedy was a permanent wage cut of all drawing Rs. 250/ p.m., the cut varying from two and half per cent. to fifty per cent. He reminded the House of the Congress resolution favouring maximum salary of Rs. 500/ for a public servant. (Mr. Joshi: Rs. 1,000 was the figure.)

Mr. Banerjee: The Committee on which I and Mr. Satyamurthi sat recommended Rs. 1,000, but the Working Committee unfortunately reduced it to the original figure of Rs. 500/. (Voice: Unfortunately.)

Mr. Banerjee said that Japan had built entire prosperity by a proper working of the Railways. India could do the same.

Continuing, Mr. Banerjee emphasised that economy should be the watch word. Railways earnings should be increased by a reduction of freights and fares. He hoped that the new Member would so adjust the policy that it would lead to the development of the country.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah supported the motion. He objected to the Lee Concessions and increase of freight on wheat over the N.W.R.

TRAGIC FACTS.

Mr. Satyamurthi gave what he called the tragic facts of Railway Finance. He said that Government had sunk 800 crores of poor tax-payers' money in Railways. If railways were to pay their way they ought to earn every year eleven crores more than what they were now earning. This they could do either by increasing the revenue or by reducing the expenditure. The Commerce Member had suggested no proposal to achieve this. On the other hand the Railway policy had been one of "wage progress." The European Group's leader had called it a scandal.

SUBTLE MOVE.

The proposal for transferring forty crores from the Railway to the General Budget was a subtle move to let go the Railway Authority, when established, scot-free from this liability. Mr. Satyamurthi referred to the fact that several suggestions of the Retrenchment Committees had not been complied with, such as reduction in the number of members of the Railway Board. The Public Accounts Committee suggested new scales of pay for new entrants, but this suggestion too had not been accepted. To increase the rates and fares was a short-sighted policy as it might mean killing the goose that lay the golden egg. They should make travel of third class passengers more cheap and comfortable.

ELECTRIFICATION URGED.

Sir A.H. Ghaznavi generally agreed with the other speakers on the question of economy and felt sure that Sir Mohamad Zafrullah would produce a more happy budget next year. Electrification of the suburban railways in Calcutta was necessary to meet the bus competition.

Mr. B. Das: Where is the money?

Sir Ghaznavi: Where is the money for buying up the B.N. Railway? Now that railway is a paying concern and if Government purchase it, it will become a losing concern.

Sir A.H. Ghaznavi proceeding agreed that there should be an all round cut of 5 per cent. in the salaries of all drawing above Rs. 100.

He further suggested the amalgamation of the E.B. Railway as it was likely to result in a saving of 50 lakhs.

TWO-FOLD POLICY.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai joined Mr. Satyamurti in protesting against the suggestion of Sir Leslie Hudson for transferring about 50 crores from the Railway to the General Budget in the name of over-capitalisation of Railways. The two-fold policy underlying the separation of Railway from the General Finance had failed and the only achievement now was going to be the transfer of control to the Federal Railway Authority.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai claiming an intimate working knowledge of the freight policy of the railways, urged Government to adapt the freight policy to suit the actual conditions of fallen price of agricultural products and thereby internal trade.

NOTHING STEALTHY.

Sir Muhamed Zafrullah, replying proceeded to remove certain misapprehensions. He said the change in the method of calculating appropriation amount for depreciation fund was done for the purposes of simplification at the suggestion of the Auditor-General and with the approval of the Public Accounts Committee. There was nothing stealthy about the matter. It did have the effect of making the deficit less by half a crore. As regards decrease of store balances, they had earned the congratulation of the Public Accounts Committee for doing something proper. The Pope Committee's recommendations had yielded not seven, but 47 lakhs of economy, last year alone. The speaker said it was not true that the losses were entirely due to goods traffic, for though the passenger traffic had increased by half a crore compared with last year, it was still seven and a quarter crores below 1929-30. figures.

SALARY CUTS.

He next proceeded to examine the practicability of the suggestions made in the course of the debate that wages cut should not have been restored last year and drastic reduction in salaries should be now made. He said his predecessor, judging by ten months' returns, really thought that better time had arrived and he did not think it was fair and just to the Railway servants to deny them restoration of wage cut which other Government employees were receiving. The decision might have been different had the position which had now turned out been known last year. But supposing the cut was imposed afresh, all had agreed it should not be imposed on salaries upto hundred rupees (applause.) But these accounted for 22 crores out of 31 crores of the Salary Bill. And those receiving above Rs. 500/ accounted for three crores. What would five per cent. cut yield? He could not give any reply to the points made because they must be considered by the Government.

MUST ASK PARLIAMENT.

But if salary cut was imposed it could not be done in the case of certain employees without Parliamentary sanction.

Voice: They will argee if you ask them.

Sir Muhamad Zafrullah: I am not saying they will not agree. The Railway Board members had been reduced from five to three and there was such congestion of wofk that the Board could not go on with three members.

RATES AND FARES.

Dealing next with the question of rates and fares, he said that Government had not been impervious to suggestions. The N.W.R. had tried lower fares for passengers which, though increased the volume of traffic caused loss in revenue. Reduction of freight in respect of wheat and coal similarly caused loss. Government could continue the experiments if there was at least no loss. Referring to Sir Leslie Hudson's suggestion to transfer fifty crores from the Railway to the General Budget both points of view urged to-day would be considered and speaking as a layman he thought there was a good deal to be said on both sides.

He informed Sir A. H. Ghuznavi that electrification of Calcutta Suburban Railways would cost fourteen crores and this was not the time for it.

Concluding the Railway Member promised that such suggestions as were practicable would be given effect to in the course of the next financial year and hoped in the circumstances the House would not press the cut motion.

CENSURE MOTION CARRIED

Pandit Pant's motion censuring Railway Financial policy was however, carried by 62 votes to 45.

### *STORES PURCHASE*

Pandit Nilkant Das moved a cut motion to raise a debate on the stores purchase policy. He said the policy was so worked as to relieve unemployment in England and not to encourage use by Railways in India or Indian goods.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

## Arabic v. French

**Publication Of New Tunisian Statute Culminates In Riots**

**BANISHMENTS AND ARRESTS GALORE**

TUNIS, Feb. 24.

The publication of the new statute stipulating the knowledge of French language by candidates for administrative posts aroused a strong feeling in the Zitouna university where only Arabic is taught

The resentment culminated in riots in which Communists and Tunistan Nationalists were implicated and a several arrests has been made. Some students will be deported and several agitators have been banished to the military zone in the South.

### *R. A. F. 'PLANES HELD UP BY BAD WEATHER*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

AMOY, February 24.

Two R.A.F. Flying boats on good-will flight from Singapore to Japan after leaving Amoy for Shanghai came down into the Namkwan harbour owing to bad weather. The third machine which arrived from Hongkong yesterday was held up at Amoy with engine trouble.

### DEATH OF LABOUR M.P.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The death has occurred of the Labourite Mr. William Adamson, ex-Secretary of State, for Scotland.—Reuter.

### *Zanzibar Sultan's Condition Serious*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 24.

The Sultan who has suffered a relapse is reported to be in serious condition.

### *Police Chief Killed In Port Orico Riots*

SANJUAN (Port Orico) Feb. 24.

Riggs the Chief Police has been killed and another police officer has been seriously wounded in an outbreak of Nationalist riots.

### *RICHEST BABY*

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Feb. 24.

The richest baby was born when the Countess of Haugwitzreventlow, the wife of the Danish nobleman, gave birth to a son in London.

The Countess is known as the 8-million sterling Woolworth heiress. Her maiden name was Barbara Hutton. She formerly married the Georgian Prince, Alexis Mdivani. But they were divorced shortly before Mdivani was killed in a motor accident in Spain.

### *CAPITAL OF NEW ORISSA*

CUTTACK: Feb. 24.

It is definitely understood that Puri will be the headquarters of the Governor of the new province of Orissa, while the office of the Chief Secretary and other important offices will be located at Cuttack.

There will be regular 'phone and mail services from Puri to Cuttack, thus enabling the Governor to attend to every business of the Secretariat.—United Press.

### *DEFICIT BUDGET FOR BIHAR*

PATNA, Feb 24.

The budget of the province of Bihar ( and not Bihar and Orissa as hitherto) for 1936-37 which was presented to-day by Mr. Nirsu Narayan Singh, Finance Member, disclosed a deficit, on the estimated revenue and expenditure, of Rs. 10,49,000. The revised budget estimates for the province of Bihar and Orissa for 1935-36 shows a deficit of Rs. 7,03,000. Both these amounts of deficit are proposed to be met from its own share of the closing balance of Rs. 42,50,000 with which the province of Bihar and Orissa would end its joint life.

The Finance Member stated that while the necessity of an immediate subvention to Orissa had already been recognised, he intended to stress before the Niemeyer Committee the claim also of Bihar, which contributes so much of its real wealth to the industrial development of India, to be placed at the beginning of the Reforms, in a financial position at least approximating to that of other agricultural provinces.—United Press.

## Elders Show More Mercy To Labour

## WAGES BILL BACK TO ASSEMBLY

## Penal Clause Modified: Only 8 Days' Wages In Place Of 13

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

**The Payment of Wages Bill was passed this morning by the Council of State with the amendment of Mr. P. N. Sapru that for the concerted absence of ten or more workers without due notice, as require under the terms of contract and without any reasonable cause, only eight days' wages to the maximum, not thirteen days as provided in the Lower House, may be deducted.**

**Proceeding In Detail**

The Council of State met to consider the Payment of Wages Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Sir Frank Noyce met non-officials interested in Labour questions in the Assembly this morning with a view to amending the Bill to make it agreeable to all concerned. If the amendments which include an omnibus one proposed by Mr. Sapru are agreed to by the Council, the Bill will be again sent to the Assembly for approval.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Mr. Sapru said that an application received from the Benares University in 1931 asking Government to allow the University to maintain a full company of University Training Corps for many years was rejected on financial grounds. A similar application received recently was now under consideration by the military authorities.

LABOUR SECRETARY'S ARGUMENT.

Captain Maung Aye, Prince Akram Hussain and Mr. B. K. Basu were sworn in.

Mr. Joshi, Mr. V. V. Giri, and Mr. Sri Prakasa were present in the galleries when the Payment of Wages Bill was taken up.

Mr. Clow, Labour Secretary, reviewed the history of the legislation and pointed out that it had not suffered from lack of deliberation. In fact, the delay had the advantage of increasing their knowledge and in eliciting Bombay Government's opinion on the conditions of Labour in Bombay, particularly the report of Mr. Mehrban, Labour Commissioner, on the amount of fines collected in certain factories in Ahmedabad Mr. Clow hastened to add that luckily this was not typical of industries throughout India.

TO DEAL WITH ABUSES.

The Bill was designed to deal with the abuses of arbitrary deductions by employers from payments due to workmen. It would deal with the abuses wherever they existed and remain practically a dead letter wherever they did not prevail. If the Bill was passed it would enable the employer to deduct whatever was the permissible deduction and in no case could an employer profit from the fines imposed on workmen. It would apply to factories and Railways, but it enabled local Governments to apply the law wherever and whenever required, provided they had the means to enforce it effectively. For a good employer the Bill would cost nothing. From the administrative point of view the cost of legislation had been reduced to the lowest possible extent. The Bill would not come into force before 1937.

ANTI-STRIKE CLAUSE.

Mr. Sapru supporting the consideration of the Bill approved the provisions designed to help Labour. But the Clause inserted at the last minute in the Assembly and which was not considered by the Select Committee of the Lower House, that is the clause sponsored by Sir H. P. Mody penalising lightning strikes by deducting thirteen days' wages had chilled the enthusiasm of Labour towards the measure. Mr. Sapru was sorry that such a good measure initiated by such good friends of Labour like Sir Frank Noyce and Mr. Clow should by this anti-strike clause have been rendered so disappointing and he appealed for a gesture on the part of Government to lessen its rigour.

NECESSARY WEAPON.

Personally he was opposed even to the principle of a penalty for lightning strike, for this weapon was necessary for Labour to protect and promote its standard of life. But if it was to be incorporated in law at all, then the least that Government could do was to lessen its severity by reducing the amount of fine collectable for lightning strike. Let the Government of India deal with Labour troubles in the British way and thus prevent Communism spreading in India. Incidentally Mr. Sapru suggested a machinery for fixing a minimum wage and for standardisation of wages.

WAGES STANDARDISED?

Sir N. Choksy as one who knew the condition of working in mills in Bombay said that already wages had been practically standardised. He did not like Mr. Sapru's suggestion of weekly payment of wages because that would only induce workers to squander their money and become more indebted to Marwaris. The Bill before the House was a just measure.

The motion for consideration was passed and clauses were taken up.

QUICK WORK.

The consideration of clauses was brief and was confined to discussion between Mr. Sapru and Mr. Clow.

Mr. Sapru moved in all eight amendments of which six were either withdrawn or negatived. The other two amendments were the result of the morning's conference between Sir Frank Noyce and non-official members of the Assembly which the Government accepted.

One of these amendments suggested that for lightning strikes the penalty should be a deduction of eight days' wages only, instead of thirteen days' wages proposed in the original Bill.

Mr. Sapru appealed to Government to accept the amendment so that the Bill would meet with better reception among Labour.

Sir Frank Noyce accepted the amendment and informed the House that those members interested in the Bill in the Assembly were also agreeable to this change

Originally in the Bill as passed by the Assembly lightning strike was explained as a strike resorted to without giving notice which labourers were required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or implied by the terms of their service. The effect of Mr. Sapru's amendment is to remove the expression "Impliedly by the terms of their service" and is confined to strike resorted to by workers without giving notice which is required under the terms of their contracts of employment.

Beyond these two changes no other change was made in the Bill which was passed without further speeches.

Thus the Bill for which two days were allotted in the Council of State was passed within four and half hours and the House adjourned till February 26.—A.P.

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*Assembly Interpellations*

# Why This Drain On Railway Coffers?

## Satyamurti Protests Against Anglo-Indian Plea For Adequate Pay

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

In the Assembly to-day Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Satyamurthi's question said, Sir H. Gidney's complaint in a statement to the "Times of India" that revised scales of pay for subordinates on Railways are insufficient to attract properly qualified Ango-Indian recruits is being investigated.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Is Government justified in incurring extra-expenditure in the present state of railway finance?

Sir Zafrullah: Government will take all matters into consideration.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Has there been any lack of material of the right type of Anglo-Indians for Railway Services?

Sir Zafrullah: There has been no falling off in the required percentage.

INDIANS IN IRAQ.

Sir A. Metcalfe replying to the same member promised to enquire from the British Ambassador in Iraq whether any fresh notices have been served on Indians.

Question: Hon. Member make further statement before the session ends?

Sir A. Metcalfe: If any information of value is available I shall.

NON-ASIATICS IN INDIA.

Sir G. Bajpai replying to Seth Govindass' question relating to Mr. Hannah' remarks in the House of Commons said, dominions do not encourage permanent settlement in their territories of non-Europeans:

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will Government of India consider steps to be taken against permanent settlement of non-Asiatics in this country.

Sir G. Bajpai: Act to that effect is on the statute book but Government has not decided to take any action on it.

### *India And Sanctions Against Italy*

Sir A. Metcalfe replying to Mr. Satyamurti said that India had been represented on the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations to deal with sanctions against Italy, by His Highness the Aga Khan with Sir Denys Bray as a substitute delegate.

The Indian representative had received instructions from the Secretary of State acting in consultation with the Government of India.—United Press.

### *AGREEMENTS ON BARTER BASIS*

#### *Not In India's Interests Says Commerce Member*

Sir Zafrullah answering Seth Govind Das said, Government has come to the conclusion that bilateral trade agreements with foreign countries on compensation or barter basis will not be in the interests of India.

He added, the Indo-Japanese agreement was not in the nature of a compensation or barter agreement.

Answering Mr. Satyamurti's question whether Government proposed to start an enquiry into the working of stock exchanges in India, and formulate rules to control the nature of business done there, Sir James Grigg said the control of stock exchange was a matter for local Governments within whose jurisdiction they were situated.

Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary, informed Mr. Shamlal that Government did not propose to take steps to promote temperance among soldiers since the consumption of intoxicants was already moderate among both the British and Indian troops. In the case of the former particularly, there has been very marked diminution in the last 15 years.

Mr. Tottenham replying to another question said, some reduction in the number of troops under the command of the Commander-in-Chief and some reduction in the Indian Defence Services estimates will take place as a result of the separation of Burma.

# "IN HIM 'THOU' IS 'I'"

## M. Romain Rolland's Tribute To Ramkrishna Paramahamsa

CALCUTTA: Feb. 24.

Monsieur Romain Rolland has sent the following message on the occasion of the Ramkrishna Centenary celebrations, which have been inaugurated to-day:—

"We live in a world turned upside down and, indeed, the masses have always been downtrodden. But they had not, up to this day, the knowledge and the consciousness of that universal oppression, which has been revealed to them by the increased means of communications and the progress of international solidarity.

We may no longer remain indifferent to those people who are to-day making a desperate effort to break their chains and set up a more equitable and more human order. And this is no longer permissible, especially to us, your friends in the Occident, who do not happen to possess like you the faith in survivable (lives after death). Time is pressing us. The wave of men's sufferings is drowning us like a tide. We must fly to their help. Even if we had before us the sternity of "lives after death," each one of these lives is a "living thing," which has its own duties and its laws corresponding to the particular time of its birth and the human surroundings in which it has its course. Each single life is neither permitted to leave undone all the present good it is capable of doing, nor to decline to fight, with its total might of to-day, all the iniquities of the time being. The Ramkrishnaite of the West that I am, does not admit that for one's own salvation, one should withdraw from action, when it is urgent to act in order to help the oppressed.

SERVICE FIRST.

I remember the holy anger of the great disciple when he exclaimed to one of his brethren, who was endeavouring to avoid the tragedy of the present world in order to betake himself to the sweetness of divine contemplation. "Put off to the next life the reading of the Vedanta, the practice of meditation, Let this body of to-day be consecrated to the service of others."

And this immortal prayer:—

"Would that I could be born and re-born again and suffer a thousand miseries, provided I might adore and serve the only God that exists, the sum-total of all souls, and, above all, my God the evil-doers, my God the unfortunates, my God the poor of all races."

It is not doing a wrong to the unchanging Divine Peace that hovers over the storms of Existence, if one holds out a hand to those who struggle in those storms. Vivekanand did not cease repeating to his Sannyasis that they had taken two vows, and that, if the first was "to realise the truth," the second was "to help the world"..... "To help men to stand erect, by themselves....." Let us help them, then, those peoples who, "by themselves and alone" heroically try "to stand erect." Let us co-operate in the harmony of warring forces.

You are the bearers, in this storm-tossed world, of the Supreme Harmony wherein must blend and melt away all combats and opposite efforts.

The misfortune of the world comes from its want of knowledge. Let us then teach it to know. Let us enlighten it, by preventing it from doing harm, from harming itself. For he who harms his neighbour, does not know that it is himself whom he is harming. Another of our great men of Europe, the inspired poet Victor Hugo, speaking of those who wanted to harm him, uttered these beautiful words, so allied to the wisdom of India:—

"Oh, fool, who thinkest that thou art not I....."

It is the supreme miracle of Ramakrishna that in him "thou" is "I", that the whole world is not only reflected, but incarnate in a man's heart—God is realised on earth, in his universality and his multiplicity.... "Jeeva is Shiva"....

And Ramakrishna works in him—in us—this divine identity.—United Press.

### *PUNJAB COUNCIL ADJOURNS*

#### *House Pays Tribute To Memory Of Late King*

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

The opening day of the budget session of the Punjab Legislative Council was devoted to the memory of the late King. The Leader of the House moved a resolution placing on record the Council's deep sorrow at the death of King George and heartfelt sympathy with King Edward and Queen Mary in their loss, and conveying loyal congratulations to His Majesty on his accession.

Tributes to the memory of the Late King were paid by the Leaders of different Groups and the Chair associated itself with them.

The resolution was unanimously passed, all standing. The House, then, adjourned till to-morrow when the budget will be presented.—A.P.

### *BOMBAY TO TRIVENDRUM*

(Continued From Page 6)

sed over Udipi in less than five hours. The saving of time is thus immense. All along we were running at an average rate of 100 miles an hour and we were 15 minutes before the scheduled time when we reached Cannanore. The halt there is also of 15 to 20 minutes. Mr. Naoroji left for Ernakulum and another passenger for Trivandrum got in. The route from Ernakulum to Quilon was familiar to me as I had done that journey by steam launch in the Back-waters more than two years ago.

The country boats moving about in the Back-waters appeared like tiny specks. The cocoanut tree plantation and plantain groves which appeared so beautiful and interesting when viewed from a steam launch moving on almost the same level had not the same charm when viewed from a height of 4 to 5 thousand feet above the sea level. If it was difficult to see and admire the beauty spots from that height it was equally impossible to view and distinguish the ugly spots. One is able to take a detached and comprehensive view of the whole country-side spread out under him but has not the pleasure one would feel when one passes through the same countryside and for the time being almost a part of it. Till we reached Quilon, the plane was moving parallel to the seacoast and on rare occasions moving over the sea. From Quilon to Trivandrum, the plane moved on land and away from the sea although it was visible at a distance. Both at Cannanore and at Trivandrum crowds collect near and at the aerodrome to see an aeroplane arriving at and leaving the place. At times, these crowds when not kept away from the landing place by the police, interfere with the actual landing of the plane. At Cannanore on my way back, the pilot had to move the plane round three times to avoid the people loitering about. The novelty of the scene attracts the people but the danger of being run down and killed is not realized, and hence they are not deterred from roaming all round the aerodrome.

**The Journey Back.**

I did the journey back all alone on Friday and as the plane was moving above the same scenery though in an opposite direction, there was not the same desire to study the map and see the same places and sceneries once more. I was able to devote the whole time to reading Bertrand Russell's 'Pleasure of Idleness' a book that did give real pleasure in my state of idleness. As there was no falling in the air and as I was the only passenger I was able to move freely from one seat to the other, to stretch my legs or to avoid the draught of air when the pilot opened the glass windows to allow free ventilation for some time. It was so quiet and peaceful in the plane that I was able to complete that book by the time I reached Juhu. As the air journey is pleasant and the cost is not higher than a first class railway fare, the saving of time is a deciding factor between the two modes of travel and as there is no reaction even in the case of an old man like myself after reaching the destination of the journey. I strongly recommend one and all who can afford to travel by railway train in the first class, to go by air mail to Trivandrum or other places where air mail service planes are available. Tatas deserve great credit for having organized such services in the country.

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Col. K. V. Kukday, I. M. S. (retired) has been elected Vice-President of the All-India Medical Council. Col. K. V. Kukday is also an honorary Treasurer of Nagpur University.

### OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE

#### Bardoli Peasants Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Feb. 23.

The first function that Sardar Patel after his arrival in Bardoli attended was the meeting of the promoters of the proposed Bardoli Co-operative Ginning and Prsssing Society Ltd. held on 20th inst.

There is since long in Bardoli a ginning factory owned by some of the peasants of the taluka. On account of some dispute having arisen between them it was thought desirable to give it a corporate shape and hence some twenty peasants had applied for a ginning and pressing society to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. For a very long time no reply was received to the application for registration. At last the Registrar registered the Society, and approved the bye-laws, but he recommended two new bye-laws to the effect that the department could take charge of the concern for three years at a time.

The meeting on the 20th was the first formal meeting and since coincidentally Sardar Patel happened to be there on that day the promoters requested him to be present at this meeting and he attended the meeting together with Syt. Kanaiyalal Desai.

PEASANTS' RIGHTS.

The Bardoli peasants who are sufficiently trained to fight for their rights, immediately saw that the two new bye-laws recommended by the Registrar were highly objectionable and could not be adopted. They therefore resolved unanimously to adopt only the bye-laws originally proposed by them and refused to adopt two additional bye-laws as, in their opinion, these were unnecessary and an encroachment on the rights of the members.

UNWANTED INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Motibhai Patel the Government Official in charge of the Department tried to persuade the promoters and also told them that they were only paper bye-laws and would not be put into practice. But the promoters were too shrewd to be so easily prevailed upon.

GETTING MORE BUREAUCRATIC.

Latterly there is growing a feeling amongst the workers of Co-operative Societies all over the district that the administration is becoming every-day more and more bureaucratic. But at various places the Department was able to get such objectionable bye-laws which never existed in old societies accepted. This is the first instance when the people have asserted this right and it now remains to be seen what attitude the Registrar will take. In view of the growing complaints of various types regarding the administration from all parts of the district, it will not be surprising if some developments take place in the near future.

### *POLICEMAN LOSES APPEAL*

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court to-day dismissed the appeal of Ganpat Parvat Salvi, a police constable, who was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Thana for the murder of one Kama on July 16 last.

### *GAEKWAR OPENS "KIRTIMANDIR"*

#### *Monument To Benefactors Of State*

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Feb. 24.

The Maharaja of Baroda performed this morning the opening ceremony of the Kirtimandir amidst a large and distinguished gathering.

After prayers the State architect Talvalkar traced the history of the Kirtimandir which is built in the Indo-Aryan style costing Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Maharaja speaking next said the Kirtimandir was intended to commemorate the benefactors of State irrespective of race, caste or creed.

The Chief Engineer Mr. Adalja requesting His Highness to declare open the Kirtimandir described. It as a monument of beauty, strength and sentiment.

### RAFIUDDIN'S PARTY TO AGA KHAN

#### To Meet Bombay Muslim M. L. C.'s

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

His Highness the Aga Khan will be entertained at a dinner by Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed on Monday March 2nd to enable him to meet the Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Some prominent non-Muslims will also be invited to meet His Highness.—A.P.

### *SCINDIA CASE ARGUMENTS*

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, heard addresses on Saturday in the case filed by Mr. Ardeshir Subedar against the directors, auditors, secretary and accountant of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, under the Indian Companies' Act, charging them with making a false statement in an annual report.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

### *NEW GOVERNORS FOR SIND AND ORISSA*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; and Mr. John Austen Hubback, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Governors of the newly created provinces of Sind and Orissa respectively.—A. P.

### *SMALL POX IN CALCUTTA*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

In addition to the Port of Calcutta, the Associated Press learns that the city has now been declared as being in the grip of an acute small-pox epidemic. "Though Calcutta cannot, properly speaking, be declared as the quinquennial small-pox epidemic season this year, it is surely an abnormal year and I urge the citizens to get themselves vaccinated without delay," said Dr. L. M. Biswas, Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, in the course of an interview.—A. P.

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(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Feb 24

On a charge of kidnapping a six-year old boy with the intention of removing ornaments from his person, the Kalyan Resident Magistrate has convicted an upcountry Bhayya named Sitaramsingh Amarjitsingh, and has sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for two years.

# "Gambling Den Allowed To Flourish For For Years!"

## Calcutta C. P. M. Convicts 92 Men Including Officials Of The Bengal Jute Association

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders to-day in the case in which 122 men were charged with gambling at the Eastern Bengal Jute Association, Royal Exchange, on August 26 convicting 96 of them. Bilas Roy Poddar, the President of the Association, Madan Mohan Bajpai, the Secretary, and Nath Mull, the Director, were fined Rs. 500 or to undergo six weeks' imprisonment each on a charge of having kept a common gaming house. No separate sentence was passed on the charge of gambling. Chote Lall Choorlwalla and 47 members of the Association were fined Rs. 50 or to undergo three weeks' imprisonment each on charges of being members of a common gaming house and gambling there.

Warrants were issued against 12 who were absent and three were acquitted. Gopal Das Bagri and 44 others who were described as 'Beparis' were fined Rs. 20 or to undergo two weeks' imprisonment each on a charge of gambling at the time and place.

When the raid was carried out by the C.I.D. 544 persons were accused, arrested and released on bail. Before the Magistrate the majority pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 10 each. Of the remainder some absconded and 122 who pleaded not guilty were placed on trial.

FLOURISHED FOR 4 YEARS!

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed "I am constrained to make some remarks about the Calcutta Police complimentary or otherwise. It is surprising that this gambling den should have been allowed to flourish for four years when the place where it was conducted was raided as far back as 1929 and the promoters punished and the place closed down. In 1928 a similar institution, a few doors away, was also raided and the offenders were brought to book. I cannot help thinking that certain police officers were aware of what was going on and found it worth their while to look the other way."

Continuing the magistrate said, "the present raid ordered by the officiating commissioner of Police was carried out by the then 'Deputy' Commissioner of the Detective Department who was ably assisted by the officers and men of the department and other departments, and the credit is due to them for having put a stop to this open scandal."—A.P.

# "Western Crisis Through Eastern Eyes"

## Prof Fernandez Surveys Events That Led To Versailles And The Post-War Developments

A thought-provoking lecture on the "Western Crisis through Eastern eyes" was delivered by Prof. A. Correia-Fernandez of the Xavier's College at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening, under the auspices of Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

At the outset the lecturer dwelt with the different aspects from which the western crisis could be viewed—social, economical and political.

Crisis in season and out of season caused disturbances in the world and effected radical changes.

Before the great war of 1914 the change in the western horizon was comparatively slow unlike the 'unchanging east' but 'war' saw great changes after its completion.

Governments underwent radical transformations.

Some of the changes were constitutional but not fundamental. The general trend of change was towards the 'centre', the suzerainty of the middle classes, and was neither left nor right for example a Social Democracy in Germany; with certain exception of power. The principle of balance was the keynote before the great war.

In the monetary world a balance was maintained between the banker and Industry based on a balanced production and consumption. The economic world felt secure as long as there was no over production.

In the sphere of politics also a balance was maintained through political groupings in Europe. England always sitting on the fence and being enigmatic in its relations.

ASIATIC PROBLEM.

The Asiatic problem was quite different at present from that before war. At present it constituted a serious danger and threat to European domination.

The imperialist domination though political in the beginnings was always economic in the long run as was the case with the Roman and other empires.

Changes national as well as international were slow and were neither catastrophic and momentous, nor of a lightning rapidity.

VERSAILLES, THE LAND MARK

Vesailles was the big landmark after 'war' which aimed at redrawing the map of the world. It produced instability though it was meant to make the world safe for democracy. It sabotaged civilization and Internationlism became dialectic henceforward.

The one relieving feature or a probable great achievement of Wilson was the League of Nations.

The war effectively demonstrated how small the world was where interdependence was absolutely necessary, and how the economic life of the world was knit together.

The Versailles Treaty brought with it a train of grievanses for various nations.

Germany was crippled.

The lecturer showed how the situation created there after led to the break up of the currency in Germany repercussions of which were felt even in India, upto the Brussels Conference and the restoration of the Gold Standard.

Everything went on well for a while till the world depression which began in 1929 became acute in 1931-32 and became an established fact.

The important post-war achievements were the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference though the former resulted in a policy of drift and the latter into a race of endless Armaments.

NO ETHICAL BACKGROUND

The lecturer deplored the lack of ethical background in the post-war developments. He concluded by saying that there was no hope of any rational solutions and said a sound system was out of question under the present critical situation.

Epigramatically he pointed out the case of Mussolini who chose life instead of peace meaning by life, war which he (Mussolini) considered a biological and a progressive law and the haven of progress. Peace he (Mussolini) regarded as retardation, stagnation and even as degeneration.

SAFE FOR IMPERIALISM

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his concluding remarks said that the lecturer had surveyed exhaustively pre-war World situation and had brought out the salient features of the 'Western Crisis'. The World war was waged to make the World safe for democracy. It did make the world safe—not for democracy but for imperialism.

It destroyed German, Russian and Austrian imperialisms but it strengthened French, British and Japanese Imperialisms. The outstanding feature of the world history during the last century and more had been the attempt, largely successful, of the West to dominate the West. The main motive force of this domination was capitalism which was the parent of imperialism.

During recent years several Eastern countries had succeeded in releasing themselves from this domination of western economic Imperialism. Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Hedjaz were the most notable instances of these countries. China, India and Egypt were still struggling to emancipate themselves. Japan was the most powerful of the Eastern countries to-day and if it willed it, it could take the lead in freeing the East, but it was itself in the grip of capitalist imperialism and had learnt the wrong lesson from the West. It had annexed Korea and N. China was bent upon bringing the whole of China under its control and, what is worse, was spoiling for a fight with Russia, the one country in the world which had abolished capitalism and foresworn imperialism. Capitalism wanted raw materials and markets for its finished products. The East was the largest store-house of raw materials and the biggest market for finished goods. The Western crisis to-day was the creation of the keen rivalry between western nations as to who should have the greatest command on the raw materials of the world and the largest market for its goods and this rivalry took the shape of dominating weaker countries. The main difference between the East and the West today was that there was no Eastern country, except Japan, which sought to dominate over its neighbour or any other country.

And the reason of this difference was not that capitalism had not yet made much headway in these countries. Russia had shown that it was possible for a country to be free great and powerful without being capitalistic and without being a menace to the liberties, economic as well as political of other countries. For them, in the East therefore, Mr. Brelvi said that lesson was clear: "We must not get ourselves entangled in the meshes of capitalist imperialism. Our first aim, must, of course, be to strive for our political emancipation and for this we must rely on our own unaided effort. No western country, not even the League of Nations which was dominated by the western countries would help us. We have seen how powerless the League of Nations has been to help China against Japan, Palestine and Egypt against Britain, Syria against France.

As Mr. Fernandes said the world was small and events at one place reacted on other countries though they could win freedom unaided, they could profit by developments in the international situation. In order to exploit the international situation they must understand it. So he appealed to those who loved their country and Asia to study foreign affairs.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the president of the evening the meeting terminated.

### *Bengal Rice Forecast*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The final rice forecast for 1935-36 shows area at 81,454,000 acres against 81,980,000 last year, a decrease of minus one per cent and yield at 27,719,000 tons against 30,261,000 last year. A decrease of minus eight per cent.

The condition of crop is reported to be good in Burma and fair elsewhere.—A.P.


## TERRIBLE PAINS AFTER EATING.

To have terrible pain after every meal; to dread eating for fear of the inevitable indigestion; to be, in fact, a confirmed stomach sufferer—such was the unhappy lot of Mrs. A. E. B., of Coventry, until she began taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

Read her own unaltered letter:—

"I am writing to thank you for the happiness Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has brought to me. I was a great sufferer from stomach pains after the simplest of meals. I never dared to eat any ordinary meals without terrible indigestion pains. For years this has been the case, but thanks to your wonderful powder I am now able to take my food without the fear of those terrible pains—my only regret is not knowing of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder before. Again thanking you for the joy you have brought to me."

You can obtain just as great relief as Mrs. B., but be sure you get the original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Do not risk an inferior substitute for the sake of a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal, and see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

# Governor Bids Goodbye To Sind M. L. C.'s

(Continued from Page 14.)

agement of trust and charitable funds.

For the protection both of the public and of nurses and midwives, the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act has provided for the registration, under proper authority, of persons properly trained in these professions and the punishment of persons falsely claiming to be such.

In the matter of medical relief, voluntary effort has continued to supplement the activities of Government during the past year. In Bombay City we have again had the valued support of the Royal Western India Turf Club, and one of the immediate results of this is that we have been able to maintain the beds which had been re-opened at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, and to reopen twelve beds in the surgical extension of the Cama and Albless Hospitals.

The office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay has been transferred from Poona to Bombay. This, it is believed, will enable the Surgeon-General to exercise more direct and efficient control over the hospital organisation in Bombay City, and will bring him into closer touch with the members of the medical profession and the Medical and Nursing Councils.

**Cotton Control Act.**

An Act of considerable importance to agricultural and cotton interests is the Cotton Control Act prohibiting the cultivation of Goghari cotton and its admixture with better cottons.

In the Presidency proper the season was, on the whole, fairly good for all crops except rice. In Sind the irrigation conditions, both in the Barrage and non-Barrage areas, were somewhat better than in the last season.

In consequence of damage caused by frost, in parts of Gujarat and Deccan, Government sanctioned liberal remissions of land revenue. Remissions were also granted on account of low prices on a basis of the fall from the level of the prices on which the settlement was made in cases where there was a fall. These remissions are being continued this year, although the general condition of agriculturists has improved.

The year 1935-36 was the fourth year of operation of the Lloyd Barrage Cannals in Sind and the general working of the canals continued to be satisfactory. In connection with the difficult situation created by wateriogging in the vicinity of the Rohri Canal in the Khairpur State territory, investigations are in progress with a view to the discovery of a method of drainage or reduction in the extent of the seepage likely to provide an economic and satisfactory solution of this pressing problem.

Of the projects undertaken with a view to safeguarding the Lower Sind Canals from possible adverse effects due to the operation of the Lloyd Barrage, the Kalri and Narichach Remodelling Project has been completed, while progress continues to be made on the works comprised in the project for the remodelling of the Fuleli Canal system.

In the Presidency proper, work continues to progress on the Nira Right Bank Canal and on the remodelling of the Nira Left Bank Canal.

The Bombay Weights and Measures Act was brought into force from 1st August, 1935 in the City of Bombay and ten selected districts. It will be brought into force in the remaining districts of the Presidency (including Sind) with effect from 1st March, 1936. A number of representations were received by Government from mercantile bodies indicating the difficulties in the enforcement of the Act, and, after careful consideration of the various points raised, Government explained the position in a note which was circulated among Honourable Members of this Council and commercial Associations.

Honourable Members will recall that the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1935, has been amended during the current year, and the loopholes which the former Act afforded have now been removed. The rules under the Act are also being revised.

An important step forward in helping the Agriculturist has been taken by the opening of ten Primary Land Mortgage Banks and the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank. I trust that this new departure will develop and have far-reaching effects in the Presidency.

Let me turn for a moment, to two of the special problems of Bombay City.

I am glad to be able to say that, in Block 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation, no less than 1,06,975 square yards have been allotted to lessees during the year. Sufficient funds have been provided for the development of certain Blocks, and this should make possible the disposal of many plots in the next two years.

I referred last year to the appointment of a Labour Officer under the Conciliation Act, and expressed the opinion that both the legislation and the appointment had been fully justified. It is satisfactory to find that, in 1935, the number of disputes in the textile industry in Bombay City was the lowest since 1921. The number of working days lost was only 66,000 as against 3,200,000 in 1934. Translating these figures into money, it may safely be said that in 1935 the workers were saved a loss of at least 25 lakhs of rupees in wages compared to what they lost from strikes in 1934. The Labour Officer took up nearly 900 cases during the year, of which 28 were referred to the Chief Conciliator. It is my earnest hope that this good beginning will bear fruit, and that industrial peace may continue to reign in the City's chief industry.

Let me now turn to the coming year. As regards the general effect of the separation of Sind on the financial position of the Presidency, it cannot be denied that separtion will bring a welcome easing of Bombay's financial position. This matter will be dealt with in detail by the honourable the finance Member. It will, however, not be out of place if I refer briefly to the betterment resulting from the separation and its utilisation. A year ago a budget was placed before you which had a true revenue deficit of 29 lakhs. From the White Book dealing with the Presidency's financial position in the current year, it will be seen that the revised estimates show an actual deficit of 27 lakhs, and a true revenue deficit of 53 lakhs after removing extraordinary items of revenue and expenditure. The benefits arising from the separation of Sind and the favourable conversion, last November, of the Development Loan, will, after clearing the recurrent revenue deficit, leave a margin of 45 lakhs which has been utilised on the items specified in the Introductory Note to the Budget Blue Book.

**Motor Vehicles Tax Bill**

Among these items the first is the cost of the Motor Vehicles Tax Bill which this House passed at its last session. This valuable measure which I was very glad to see placed permanently upon the Statute Book, will remove an important handicap upon the development of long distance motor transport by the abolition of all tolls except municipal tolls, and it will present a considerable benefit to agriculturists by the abolition of all provincial and district local board tolls upon bullock carts. Both of these measures should bring to the primary producer a larger share of the prices at which his goods are ultimately sold. The Act has thrown a permanent burden upon the provincial revenues of 9 lakhs due to the abolition of tolls on bullock carts, and a temporary burden for one year of six lakhs in rebates of the new taxation admissible in respect of cars of which the registrations would otherwise have remained in force for some months of the next financial year.

Next in importance comes the additional educational provision of 7 lakhs. In the retrenchment campaigns of 1931 and 1932 Government were compelled to reduce the grants to local bodies for primary education. 6½ lakhs were restored in 1933-34, and Government are glad to be in a position to make additional provision for primary and secondary education in next year's budget amounting to a further 6½ lakhs, together with a grant of half a lakh for the Indian Women's University. This grant is to the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, towards the purchase of a plot of land on Queen's Road in Bombay.

**Grant-in-Aid**

The plot of land which is required for the construction of a building for the college and offices of the University is the property of the Government of India, who have requested to sell it to the University at a concession rate. In view of the great public importance, both from the political and social point of view, of furthering the cause of women's education in this country, my Government have decided to ask you to give a grant-in-aid towards the purchase of the plot equal to one-third of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000, and have requested the Government of India to make a similar grant.

There is one other item in the Educational Budget to which I would draw particular attention, and that is the provision of half a lakh for the vocational training of middle class unemployed. Government are fully alive to the importance of this question and are now proposing to embark on a further step in connection therewith. Government will do what it can to solve this almost insoluble problem, though I feel that its full solution must rest largely with those who direct the higher education of this Presidency, particularly the University authorities, combind with the re-orientation of social thought and customs which will widen the field of activities to which educated young men will devote themselves.

**Inevitable Result**

Sind Members may be disappointed that we have been able to place before the House only the Bombay Budget and not the Budget of separated Sind. This is the inevitable result of the constitutional position, which is that, if separation takes place from 1st april next, the provincial revenues of 1936-37 with which this House will be concerned will be those of Bombay excluding Sind, and it would be unconstitutional for it now to pass votes authorising expenditure in the next year from revenues which are likely to be the revenues of another province. There are, however, various legislative measures before the House which will be of great importance to Sind even after separation. We hope, therefore, that honourable members from Sind will play their full part in this, which is likely to be their last session as members of the Bombay joint family.

Honourable Members will see that next year's Budget has been framed on the assumption that they will agree to extend the life of the present Finance Act. I should like to make it clear to the House that the passing of this measure is of vital importance to the Presidency's finances. I shall not attempt to make any suggestion as to which provisions it will be necessary to omit or curtail if the Finance Act is not passed, beyond indicating that, whatever heads Government agree to cut, the cuts will certainly be unpopular. I feel confident that this contingency will not arise.

**Path of Sound Finance.**

This Presidency despite the handicap of the inequtable settlement of 1920, has done its best to pursue the path of sound finance. Despite the difficulties which followed from that unsound settlement, which were much increased by the slump in prices, it has accepted the hardships which have been required to balance the Budget. At the present time a financial enquiry is in progress, from which we hope that a more equitable settlement will emerge. I and my Government feel that, in view of the determination which Bombay has shown in the past to balance its Budget, they have a strong case to present.

Renewal of the Finance Act in this session is not only necessary if the Presidency's finances are to continue on sound lines, but it is an important part of the case which I and my Government are pressing at the present time. We have every confidence that every Party in this House will realise the importance of full co-operation at this juncture.

**No False Hopes**

At the same time while counting upon your support in this matter, I do not desire to raise false hopes. You are aware that the new reforms, combined with the separation of Burma, Orissa, and Sind, will impose fresh burdens upon the Central revenues, so that, while we hope that the new settlement will be very much fairer to Bombay than that of 1920, it is wise only to expect that the benefit will accrue gradually and in the course of time. We hope for some benefit in the immediate future, but it should not be assumed that the immediate benefit will be large.

I do not propose to speak to-day about the coming Reforms as they affect the Presidency proper as I will be addressing you again before their introduction. I will content myself with saying that active preparations are being made to ensure that we in this Presidency are ready for this great change when the moment comes.

You have, gentlemen, a heavy programme before you and I will leave you to your deliberations with all confidence that the welfare of the people of the Presidency is in safe hands.

## NO RELIEF TO TAX-PAYER

(Continued from Page 14.)

1937 will be Rs. 40,80 lakhs, a reduction of only Rs. 64 lakhs.

## COUNCIL GALLERIES FULL

The galleries were fairly full, when His Excellency Lord Brabourne, addressed the Bombay Legislative Council, on Monday afternoon.

Lady Brabourne was present in the Governor's Gallery and Lady Beaumont was in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

After the Governor addressed the Council, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper presented the Budget.

## Rs. 73 LACS REVENUE DEFICIT IN U. P.

### How Budget Will Be Balanced

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

Budget estimates for 1936-37 presented to-day in the U. P. Council by the Hon. Mr. J. M. Clay, Finance Member, show that Government hope to obtain revenue amounting to Rs. 11,70,96,000, while the expenditure being Rs. 12,44,66,000, thus leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 73,70,000. With the help of loan of Rs. 77,86,000 receipts under heads are estimated to be Rs. 3,31,88,000 and disbursements under these heads to amount to Rs. 2,58,17,000 resulting in a surplus of Rs. 73,71;000 which exactly cancels the revenue deficit.

The revised estimates for 1935-36 show that anticipated surplus in revenue budget would be reduced to Rs. 4,64,000 though Government originally budgetted for a deficit of Rs. 30,39,000.

Government hoped to reduce this deficit by half through two taxation measures which the Council rejected. Orders were then issued to all departments to effect cuts in sanctioned expenditure, aggregating to Rs. 15,00,000 and owing to these cuts and certain other variations in income and expenditure, the deficit is expected to be reduced to the above figure. —A. P.

## MYSORE DEWAN FOR DELHI

BANGALORE, Feb 22.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore is leaving Bangalore on the 28th instant for Delhi, to attend the investiture ceremony to be held there by H. E. the Viceroy, during the 1st week of March. Sir Mirza will be decorated with K. C. I. E. which was conferred on him in the new year honours.

On Monday the 24th instant, the Dewan will be present at the laying of the foundation stone of a bridge over the Cauvery river, 20 miles from Hassan, by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. —A. P.

## SIND CONSUMES MOST LIQUOR

KARACHI, Feb, 23.

That Sind consumes more liquor than any other province in India, is again evident from the following official figures:—

"In Sind the revenues from country spirit amounted to Rs. 14,82,-649 as compared with Rs. 13,84,-170 in the previous year. Whereas in Bombay presidency proper consumption of country spirit decreased by 1,865 proof gallons as compared with the previous year, in Sind there was an increase of 9,470 proof gallons.—United Press.


# WARNING

## AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

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## THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

pan-Germanism, has been the biggest single influence in favouring a trend towards strengthening of bonds among States round Germany. Germany's campaign for isolation of Soviet Union has not had the response desired by Berlin, though Berlin has still hopes in the direction. The drive for strengthening understanding with Britain has not brought the expected measure of response. Japan to an extent has upset German calculations. On the top of all these, the course of understanding with Poland is not going on quite smoothly. The recent statement of Dr. Schacht, the German Minister of Economy, condemning the Silesian frontier demarcation, has caused a flutter in Warsaw. The Paris conversations in certain specific ways record a strengthening of the position of France. The attitude of Britain now has made it easier for France to draw nearer to her some of the smaller States. German attention is being devoted to keep to the line of strengthening understanding with Britain as indicated in a new article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that has received much attention. The response of Britain would depend greatly on the course of developments in the Far East. The wider reactions of Germany to Paris negotiations are at present awaited with very great interest.

### *Closer Concern About Far East*

In Europe at present closer attention is being extended to the situation in the Far East. This attention obviously is most keen with Britain and the interest of some others is largely in the nature of reflex to Britain's care. The concern of England, it would seem, is also a factor of importance in the development of a favourable estimation of Russia, cutting in ways across the policy of Germany. In various dominant groups in Britain the attitude of misgiving against Russia as a dangerous factor, however, remains and on this German calculations are still closely kept. But there is no overlooking the tendency in the direction of favourable estimation referred to above and of Russia also making moves to sustain or support now the tendency in Britain with the concern of pressure on two frontiers. The British attitude is taken as reflective of a serious view of the Far Eastern situation, where Japanese schemes are held as stretching wide. The firm attitude maintained by Japan at the Naval Conference, the moves to extend influence in Mongolia, the steps to gain a firm foot-hold in Siam, are all seen as Japan holding big aims. Upton Close, already known by his book "Asia In Revolt" in his new, interesting and in many ways remarkable volume "Behind The Face Of Japan" (Hurst and Blackett: London, 18sh.) presents a striking account of Japan's hopes and aims. The more serious view of the position in regard to the Far East now taken in Europe stands as a factor of great prominence.

### *Intensification Of Armaments*

The decision of Britain to greatly increase her armaments, while reflecting the tension in Europe, is also not unconnected with some currents released by the Abyssinian war and closely with the trend of developments in the Far East. The new British armament programme is truly an imposing one. It is estimated to involve an enormous sum. The Berlin daily "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" mentions a sum of 200 million pounds. The paper quotes a source, according to which, the programme is to extend to construction of 11 dreadnoughts, 36 cruisers, 120 destroyers, 30 submarines and 3 aeroplane carriers: increasing of air force in a period of six years to 12,000 aeroplanes and developing of 30 new air bases: and improving the army involving an annual supplementary expenditure of 4 million pounds.

### *Attention To Tourist Trade*

Of late various European countries have begun to pay closer attention to the extension of tourist business. The foreign tourist business is now no longer a monopoly largely of countries like France and Switzerland. Other States like Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have in recent period made notable advance in the development of tourist trade and extension of foreign visitors, supported as well by good publicity campaigns. The Czechoslovakian Government has just passed a regulation offering a fifty per cent reduction on railways for foreigners visiting the country and staying in the land for a minimum period of six days and a reduction of 63 per cent for visitors to its various world famous watering and cure stations, in the period between 1st May and 31st October. The Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia in a new statement has urged the need of good extension of kindness by people and officials to visitors for the development of tourist traffic, enhancing the attraction of other advantages. The care taken to stimulate tourist business by various lands in Europe is a matter deserving of attention in India to the development of her tourist trade.


# Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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# Sind's Parting Gift To Presidency

(Continued from Page 14.)

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which is estimated in the current year's budget to amount to nearly 79 lakhs. Government have been compelled to resort to retrenchments of a drastic character, such as reduction in primary education grants, road repair grants, and grants for hospitals. They have also had to curtail their establishments severely, with the consequence that administrative efficiency has tended to deteriorate. These retrenchments were undertaken by Government with great reluctance but they were unavoidable in the financial straits of this Presidency.

**Costly Mistakes**

The review that I have presented here, in the barest outline, will bear me out when I say that the initial mistake of the Meston Award has cost the Presidency heavily and it is the sole reason why our progress in the social service departments of the State has been so slow. It is not our good fortune to know what the future has in store for us. I may assure you, however, that the Government of Bombay have put in a strong case on behalf of the Presidency before Sir Otto Niemeyer for an equitable financial readjustment which is vital to its well-being, prosperity and progress.

I shall now indicate to the House the measures which we have been able to take during the current year by way of relief to the people. The revenue year 1934-35 was characterised by a severe frost which caused damage to crops in some parts of the Presidency. In addition there was a certain amount of distress throughout the Presidency as a consequence of low prices of agricultural commodities. Government granted special suspensions and remissions on both these grounds. The remissions granted in the Presidency proper amounted to 20¼ lakhs and the suspensions to nearly 33 lakhs. The remissions given in Sind amounted to roughly 8 lakhs.

These suspensions and remissions are in addition to the suspensions and remissions granted under the ordinary land revenue rules. The total cost of all suspensions and remissions in the revenue year 1934-35 amounts to about 115 lakhs. Considering the difficult financial position in which Government found themselves, I think the House will agree that the relief given to agriculturists has been fully adequate and in fact, generous.

**Effect of Separation**

Turning to the future, the House will notice that the budget estimates for 1936-37 relate to the Presidency proper exclusive of Sind. This is because it is anticipated that Sind will be separated from the Presidency on the 1st April 1936. In this matter we are awaiting the orders of His Majesty's Government but banking upon that event we have presented our estimates for Bombay, excluding Sind.

There is no denying the fact that if Sind is separated from Bombay, the finances of Bombay will show betterment. That betterment has been variously estimated. The Irving-Harris Report estimated it at 98 lakhs. The Sind Conference of 1932 estimated it at 79 lakhs. An analysis of the figures for 1935-36 shows that the deficit of Sind is 85 lakhs. In calculating this deficit, account has been taken of 9 lakhs from the Famine Fund excess utilised for revenue purposes.

As this source will no longer be available, the betterment to the Presidency is 76 lakhs. If to this we add 22 lakhs, the betterment to the provincial revenues from the conversion of the Bombay development loan, the total comes to 98 lakhs. If we subtract from this the current deficit of 53 lakhs as disclosed by the revised estimates, it will be seen that the net betterment amounts to 45 lakhs.

This sum is accounted for as follows in next year's budget:—

| | Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Abolition of tolls on bullock carts | 9 |
| Rebates admissible in the first year of the new motor vehicle taxes | 6-1¼ |
| Additional provision for primary and secondary education | 6-1½ |
| Additional provision for repairs to provincial and local bodies' civil works | 5 |
| Increase in pension charges | 6 |
| Increased debt charges on Bombay's share of barrage borrowings for pensionary charges | 3 |
| Increase in reforms expenditure | 5-1½ |
| Repairs to canals, etc. | 1½ |
| Provision for the vocational training for the middle class unemployed | 1½ |
| Grant to Indian Women's University | 1½ |
| Net increase in expenditure on other new items | 2-1¼ |
| Total | 45 |

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The budget estimates for next year are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Revenue | 12,03,58,000 |
| Expenditure charged to revenue | 12,03,17,000 |
| Surplus | 41,000 |

Twenty-five lakhs of the revenue included in these figures depends on the renewal of the Finance Act. I am fully confident that, when honourable members have carefully considered the budget which I now place before them, they will agree to that renewal. If by any mischance the renewal was not granted, the only way out of the difficulty of balancing the budget would be to enforce again many of the retrenchments which have been restored with great difficulty under various budget heads including primary education for which the total restoration next year will reach 11-1½ lakhs, and grants for civil works, both provincial and local boards for which a restoration up to date of 6-1½ lakhs is proposed.

I therefore request the House, very sincerely, not to take any action which would compel Government not only to withdraw these restorations but would also force them to consider further retrenchments.

**Extension For 2 Years.**

Honourable Members will have noticed that it is proposed to extend the life of the Finance Act by two years instead of by one year which has been the recent practice. This is because it is impossible to foresee what will be the practical difficulties caused by the constitutional position in a year's time, and all parties will agree that it would be disastrous for the new system to begin with a deficit of a quarter of a crore of rupees.

We shall soon be entering on a period of full provincial autonomy and let us hope that the Finance Member of the future, on whom will rest the responsibility of providing funds to improve the conditions of the Province in all directions may find his path easier.

With all the disadvantages of the Meston Settlement and the calamities of nature such as floods, famine and frost, aggravated by political upheavals and price-slump unprecedented in the world's history, it will not be out of place to ask what the Presidency has achieved during the reform period 1921-36.

**Self-Congratulations.**

The responsibilities of the Bombay Development Schemes, which were passed on to us as an inheritance from the pre-reform period, have been discharged in the changed circumstances of the times, and they impose on our revenue budget a burden which, even after it has been reduced by the current year's very favourable debt conversion, amounts to Rs. 38 lakhs a year.

We have, in spite of these financial difficulties worked for better education, improved sanitation and public health and we have succeeded in that work to a considerable extent. The management of District Local Boards and Municipalities has been handed over to the complete control of the people.

We have also striven to improve the lot of the agriculturist by granting relief and remissions from time to time and by inaugurating a systematic programme and policy of rural uplift and village improvement. Through our department of industries we have considerably helped the development of small industries. In all these directions very considerable advances have been made in the past fifteen years.

These developments, although they may not have reached the levels which many of us would have liked them to reach, afford clear and abundant proof of the wise steps the province has taken during the period. Those who have laboured and co-operated to achieve this uphill task deserve to be sincerely congratulated. And the greater share of the felicitations goes undoubtedly to the present council, meeting in this House since the year 1931-35, for the simple reason that during that period the Province has had to face and overcome the exceptional difficulties which I have outlined.

The future generation, when it comes to review this period, will grant its meed of praise, and will remain grateful to you all for having safely steered the barque of state through so many difficulties and for handing over a solvent administration to the control of the new Government.

## "Benevolent" Exploitation Of World's Resources

(Continued from Page 3).

solve and the heart of the exploiter would probably reveal itself even under the cloak of a civilising mission." Perhaps deep beneath some mandate, you can detect the tentacles grasping for oil. Yet such risks are inevitable if trusteeship is to be reconciled to international commerce. The first step to the abolition of national barriers of trade and tariffs is to divide up the world into economic hemispheres—the prosperous and powerful nations of Europe, America and Japan on the one side and the proletarian countries like China, India and tracts of Africa: the highly industrialised and imperialist countries on the one hand, and colonies, dependencies, "spheres of influence", protectorates and mandated territories on the other. And a super-national authority like the one in Geneva will ration raw materials from the backward countries and provide markets for the advanced ones. It is an ideal to which all good pacifists and capitalists as well as socialists belonging to the West will gladly subscribe.

Trade barriers based on narrow nationalism will disappear and the ideal of economic self-sufficiency will give place to the broad and human doctrine of international exploitation. Wars between powerful nations will not arise out of a scramble for raw materials but only out of search for markets.

But if it is found that the internationalisation of materials will not solve the difficulty of finding markets and that the lack of purchasing power of the "under-dog" nations of the world prevents consumption of goods made by the powerful nations, financiers and economists will have to look for other outlets. For instance, all the goods manufactured from rationed raw materials might be thrown into the Atlantic or even the Mediterranean or in the desert of Sahara. Or, perhaps, this tiny earth of ours will have to search for markets in other planets like Mars and Saturn. Statesmen will, no doubt, tell us then that we cannot hope to make this small world of ours self-supporting: a thesis which will be supported by astronomers and economists and Mr. H. G. Wells. And conferences will have to be convened to solve the problem of trade between planets. Our only hope is that in order to attend this Inter-Planetary Economic Conference, some of the world-statesmen and world-financiers and world-economists will try to fly beyond the stratosphere.—"Indian Finance."

## MYSORE PRODUCTS DISPLAY IN BOMBAY

BANGALORE, Feb. 21.

As part of the "Trade Expansion Drive" now being planned by the Government of Mysore, an offer made by a businessman in Bombay Fort for pushing Mysore products in the market in Western India has been accepted by Government.

A Mysore Emporium, for the display of all Mysore products (such as Mysore silks, soaps, electrical goods porcelain articles, etc.), will be opened in a prominent centre in Bombay Fort, Towards this purpose the Government have agreed to meet half the establishment charges up to a maximum of Rs. 9,000 per annum. The agreement now executed in this connexion is for a period of three years.

The Agency thus created in Bombay will also be utilised by the Government for the purchase of stores.—"Madras Mail."

## *SHOP ASSISTANTS IN CONFERENCE*

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

Under the auspices of Gumasta Mandal a propaganda meeting was held in Manke Chawk where Messrs. Jadavji Chokshi Kashalchand and Thakar Pandya spoke on the grievances of the Gumastas in Ahmedabad.

The shop-assistants have to work from morning till night. They hardly get any holidays. They are debarred from taking sick leaves.

The speakers explained the Bakhale Bill and suggested some possible amendments to the Bill. It was pointed out that even if the Bill passes, it will remain a dead letter if the Gumastas themselves are not prepared to voice their grievances. The speakers exhorted the Gumastas to enrol themselves as members of their Mandal and make the conference a splendid success.

A week is being celebrated as the preliminary step to the conference.

## Doctor's Body In Jungle

The body of Dr. G. R. Vaishampayan, of Vile Parle, who had been missing since February 18, was found in a jungle near Godhbunder on Sunday afternoon.

The body was in a highly decomposed condition and was later indentified by the relatives of the doctor.

A post mortem examination was held.

The body was brought to Vile Parle in the evening and handed over to the relatives of the doctor. The contents of his stomach have been sent to Chemical Analyser for report.

# AGITATION IN RUTLAM

## State Minister Resigns, Giving Over Charge To Mr. Saxena

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Feb. 22.

To the surprise of the public the State Minister of Ratlam Mr. Deoshanker Dave has suddenly resigned and handed over the charge to Mr. Saxena.

A public meeting of the Dohad citizens was held yesterday to protest against the classification of Dohad and Jhalod taluquas in the partially excluded areas.

The passage of Mr. Ramnarayan Singh's resolution asking the Governor-General to extend the same level of administration to the people of excluded and partially excluded areas is received here with great satisfaction.

But in view of the fact that the Government would not change its resolve by such resolutions, local Congress and Socialist workers suggest to carry on incessantly a country-wide agitation for the repeal of these proposals.

Hundreds of Bhil peasants are joining the Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Union. The union officials consider the proposed 25 per cent. remission by Government as inadequate and press for 50 per cent. immediate remission in view of the heavy fall in prices of agricultural products. It may be noted that the price of Maize, the chief crop of the talukuas, was about Rs. 4 per Bengalee maund in 1926, while now it is only Re. 1 per maund.

A dastardly murder of a Rajput in the fields is reported from Nagrala village and the alleged assailant, a Pathan, has been taken into Police custody. The Additional District Superintendent of Police has gone to the village to make investigations.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, the general manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank paid an official visit to Dohad and toured in the villages and inspected the societies.

Mr. Mithalal Desai, an Hon. Magistrate, expired yesterday. Mr. Manekalal Chhaganlal a leading businessman also expired and the Grain Merchants' Association observed a hartal in his honour.

## *TRAVANCORE RULER AT VAIKOM TEMPLE*

### *One Of Most Famous Shrines In South India*

TRIVANDRUM, Feb 24

The ancient temple at Vaikam, by tradition stated to have been built by Rishi Parasurama, in the Puranic age, is being visited by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to-day.

The Vaikam Temple is one of the most famous in South India and some years ago became well-known throughout India for the temple satyagraha carried on there.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore accompanied by the Maharani and Elaya Raja left Trivandrum yesterday morning for Kottayam. Owing to mourning for the death of King George, the departure was private. The Maharaja and party will proceed this evening from Vaikam to Alwaye from where he will entrain for Bombay on February 27.

H. H. the Maharaja leaves for Delhi on March 2 for participation in the informal investiture being held by the Viceroy on March 7 when the Maharaja will be invested with G. C. I. E.—A. P.

## RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN POLICE

### Examination To Be Held At Six Centres

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22

A general competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police will be held by the Public Service Commission at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Patna, and Rangoon, beginning on Tuesday, September 1, 1936, and the following vacancies will be filled on the result thereof in the several selection areas:—

| | |
|---|---|
| United Provinces ... ... ... | 1 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... | 2 |
| Burma ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

A limited competitive examination will be held, on the same date and jointly with the general examination, at Madras, under Part III-A of the Indian Police (Recruitment) Rules, 1927, as amended for the following vacancy:—

Madras:—One candidate from other communities including depressed classes, i.e., from communities other than Brahmans, non-Brahmins Hindus, Mohammedans, Anglo-Indians, Christians and non-Asiatics.

If, however, no applicant from candidates belonging to "other communities including depressed classes" is successful, an applicant from the "non-Brahman Hindu" community shall be appointed.


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**American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.**

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

**Works in 24 Hours**

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

**Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs**

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

**Guaranteed To Work**

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS

BANK OF HINDUSTAN LD.

BRANCHES BEZWADA, BOMBAY, CALICUT, CANNANORE, COIMBATORE.

BRANCHES MADURA, POLLACHI, TELLICHERRY, TIRUPPUR, TRIPLICANE.

Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

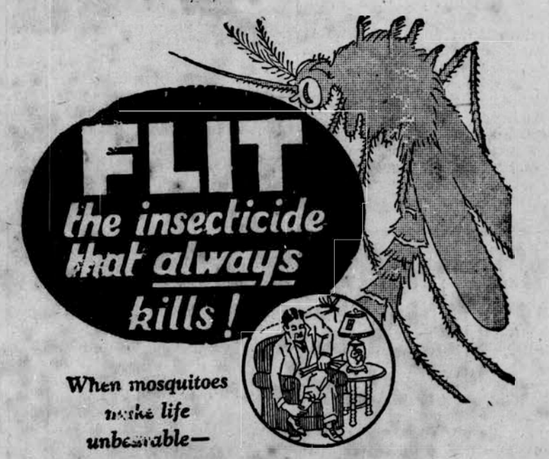
Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on *daily balances*

Savings Bank Deposits are received up to Rs. 10,000 at 2½% p. a. (frequent withdrawals are allowed).

Fixed Deposits are received upto 2 years at favourable rates.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Credits on approved securities.

All kinds of BankingBusiness are undertaken at the Head Office and Branches.




**Don't rely on weak insecticides that fail to kill**

If you are ever tempted to try a weak substitute for FLIT, ask yourself this question: are your comfort and health worth sacrificing for the sake of an insecticide that may not kill? Why take a chance when it probably means that mosquitoes will torture you from sun-down to dawn? For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
Sprinkle FLIT POWDER
Flit Powder kills ants, cockroaches, bugs, lice, and other crawling insects — kills fleas on dogs—protects your clothing from moths.
FLIT

*Sole Distributors:*

Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

*Our S. African Letter*

# Italy, A Menace To S. Africa

## Culprits Of Indians' Murders Untraced Yet

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 3.

Speaking at a Nationalist Party picnic in the show grounds at Caledon, the leader of the opposition, Dr. D. F. Malan, M.P., said that if the Nationalists won the Frankfort by-election they would win the whole of the Free State.

In apologising for not opening the Riverzonderend show, Dr. Malan said it was due to the sanctions motion, which should have debated last Tuesday; but the Government declared it a holiday, thereby making South Africa more loyal than England.

With reference to the Nationalist Party not voting on the motion of congratulation on the accession of King Edward, Dr. Malan said the motion was not a motion of congratulation to the King, but a declaration of attachment to the Throne—something to which the Nationalist Party never adhered.

General Hertzog on sanctions, said Dr. Malan, had sounded like General Botha or General Smuts in 1914. Germany was then a very strong nation. Italy to-day only ranked as a second-class Power, yet she had suddenly become a menace to South Africa. It was pure intimidation. The funniest thing of all, said Dr. Malan, was that the man who attacked both General Botha and General Smuts in 1914 was now preaching the same politics as those two Generals preached at that time.

INDIAN MURDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The police are still investigating the murders of the five Indian store-keepers and two natives which occurred at various times between May, 1929, and November 1935, in the Estcourt magisterial district.

A reward of £100 has been offered to any person (not being the principal or principals) who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed any or all of the crimes.

In addition to the murders there are included on the list the shooting at and wounding of two Europeans on the Johannesburg to Durban main road and of an Indian storekeeper.

The following are the details of the crimes:—

(1) On May 17, 1929, on the farm Moorburg, Tabamhlope, an Indian storekeeper, Suliman Ismail Kharva, was shot dead with a shotgun.

(2) On May 16, 1932, on the Johannesburg-Durban main road (near Chieveley) Mr. C. M. F. Simpson was shot at and wounded with a shotgun while travelling in his motor car.

(3) On January 27, 1933, at Cornfields, four miles from Chieveley, an Indian storekeeper, Mahomed Ebrahim Motata, was shot dead with a shotgun.

(4) On June 13, 1934, at Heartsease, in the Loskop area, the following were shot dead with a shotgun:

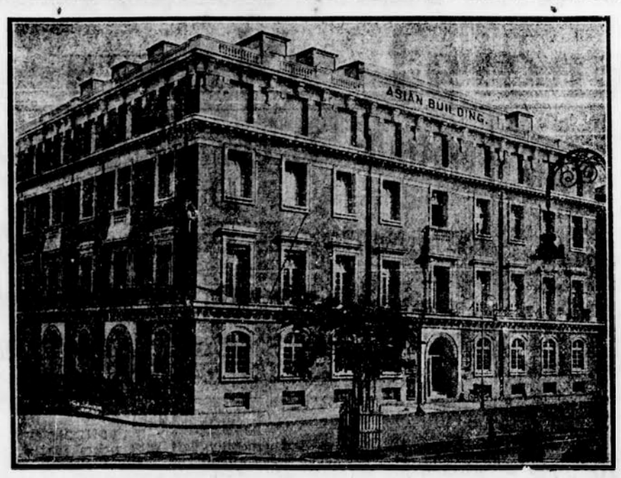
(a) Ismail Hajat (Indian storekeeper).

(b) Hassan Mayet (Indian storekeeper).

(c) Nkunzana Mazibuko (native servant).

(5) On December 20, 1934, on

(Continued in Col. 3)




The Asian Building

## ASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

### A Quarter Of Century Old Life Office

Started over a quarter of a century ago the Asian has now strongly established itself as one of the leading life offices in India. Its volume of business, which was 3 lakhs in the first year of its existence has grown from year to year and from decade to decade until to-day the business offered during the year 1935 has reached the record figure of about a crore of rupees. Its investments are safe and remunerative; its annual income from premium and other sources is over 15 lakhs. The total business now stands at Rs. 2,50,00,000; its Life Fund has reached Rs. 40,00,000, and its total assets are nearing half a crore of rupees. The organisation of the Company is now spread over the whole country and is getting larger and stronger each year. It has the constant support of 500 loyal and efficient field workers.

To its share-holders it has paid a steady dividend for ten years and it hopes that our sixth valuation which falls due within the next two months will enable us to increase it to substantial extent. To its policy-holders it has paid an increasing amount of bonus and when it is remembered that its premia rates are lower than several sister companies the amount of bonus is really greater than its face value. This was borne testimony to by its Actuary, Mr. G. S. Marathey, who in his last valuation pointed out this feature of our Company in the following words:

"As compared with the size of your premium rates relatively to those of other companies your participating policy-holders are getting quite a substantial rate of bonus.....".

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A world's marriage record is believed to have been set up by sixty-year-old Yugoslavian Sophia Nishtchevitch. She was married for forty years and during that time had sixteen husbands. She outlived five and divorced the other eleven because of incompatability.

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(Continued from Col. 2)

the Johannesburg-Durban main road (near Frere) Mr. Hary Hall was shot at with a shotgun and wounded.

(6) On November 4, 1935, on the farm Moorburg, Tabamhlope, an Indian storekeeper, Amod Suliman Patel, was shot at with a shotgun and wounded.

(7) On November 23, 1935, at Holmesdale, Hlatikulu, a native storekeeper, Abraham Hlatshwayo, was shot dead with a shotgun.

A REPLY TO BRITISH FIRMS.

A discussion, lasting two hours, took place at the monthly meeting of the Johannesburg City Council regarding recommendations for the acceptance of German tenders.

It was alleged by Mr. D. F. Corlett, Chairman of the Finance Committee, that British tenderers were taking advantage of the well-known policy of the Council in giving preference to British products, and increasing their prices.

"I wish to warn them," he added, "that if this state of affairs is going to be persisted in, and if prices are going to be loaded against the Council, then our policy of sentiment towards British tenders will have to be changed."

A German tender for the supply of electrical cable was accepted.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, has secured the first reading of a Bill to amend the laws relating to the occupation and acquisition of land in the province of the Transvaal by Asiatics and coloured persons in the Union Parliament.

## BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

### It Has Become A Household Name

With humble beginnings but with the highest aspirations, with public support as the inexhaustible source of capital and with mutuality as the principle of its promotion The Bombay Mutual started as far back as 1871, has been doing yeoman service in the field of life insurance. The progress of the Society has been very rapid in recent years and its organisation has spread all over India, Burma and British East Africa so much so that it may not be incorrect to say that the Bombay Mutual has almost become a household name. The following figures indicate the pace of progress of this leading institution in recent years.

| The Year. | New Business. |
|---|---|
| 1927 | 12,54,000 |
| 1928 | 18,59,000 |
| 1929 | 36,37,000 |
| 1930 | 56,95,000 |
| 1931 | 68,74,000 |
| 1932 | 75,65,000 |
| 1933 | 1,29,17,000 |
| 1934 | 1,56,07,000 |
| 1935 | 1,86,14,500 |

These figures describe a history of increasing public preference which this institution has been able to secure on account of sterling merits. The Society is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the policyholders, who are the sole owners of the concern and who have the right to attend at all the meetings of the Society. The following are some of the special features of this institution:—

1. Mutual, with no shareholders to share in profits.
2. Purely Indian.
3. Lowest premium rates with highest returns.
4. Equal rights to all the policyholders (members).
5. Investments in Safe Indian Securities.
6. Every policyholder has the right of attending and voting at all meetings.
7. Management economical and controlled by the policyholders.
8. Policies indisputable, worldwide and free from restrictions.
9. Complete protection against forfeiture of policies due to nonpayment of premiums in time.
10. Benefit of permanent disability due to accident or sickness, without extra charge.
11. Guaranteed paid-up policies.
12. Liberal loans on liberal conditions.
13. Liberal surrender values.
14. All bonuses vest on declaration.
15. Special schemes of assurance suitable to the means and circumstances of every individual.
16 Medical fees and policy stamp paid by the Society.
17. Immediate payment of claims without vexatious formalities.

The important things which matter in the conduct of a Life Office are the proper selection of lives, economical management and the wise investment of funds. The Bombay Mutual has all along been very cautious in its affairs in this respect with the result that it has been able to declare and maintain at its two successive valuations the highest rates of Bonus Rs. 23 on Whole Life and Rs 21 on Endowment—ever declared by any other Indian Life office. The Life Fund of the Society as at 31st December 1935 exceeds half a crore and the assets exceed Rs. 60 lacs.

The Society grants the usual whole life limited payment and endowment assurance policies as well as several special types to suit every purse and need. The Society's endowment tables are by far the best schemes of assurance combining as they do the elements of protection and sound investment at a comparatively low cost. The Society grants immediate and deferred annuity bonds which solve the problems of old age by securing for the proposers immediate and deferred pensions payable till death.

In addition to the comprehensive provision of schemes the Society also undertakes the Accident Risk on payment of a little extra, a provision which is most welcome and which leaves probably nothing to be desired.

The Society's offices are situate in its own buildings on the Hornby Road in a very prominent site, which promises, as judged by recent developments, to be the centre of Insurance Business in Bombay.

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Running in the five-mile race at the Jullundur District Olympic Trials M. Dildar Mohammad created a new all-India record in covering the distance in 25 minutes 16 seconds.

The former Indian record, established by Naik Gujjar Singh in 1931, was 27 minutes 10 seconds. The world record for this distance is 24 minutes 6.2 seconds.

# Preparations For Congress In Lucknow

## Mohan Lal Saxena's Appeal To People For Voluntary Contributions

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., who had come to Lucknow and Cawnpore in connection with the raising of funds for the Congress session, had to leave a day earlier because of an urgent whip from Delhi. He has issued the following statement to the press:

"Preparations for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress are in full swing. It has been estimated that excluding the cost of conservancy and water arrangements the initial outlay will come to about Rs. 75,000. We have not so far been able to raise even half the amount. The time is very short and money has to be found as quickly as possible so that preparations may go on unhampered.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

"Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and other leaders of the Province have been touring and are trying to cover as many places as possible. But having regard to the exemplary sense of public duty shown by our respected leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in responding to the call of the country by agreeing to preside over the session—coming all the way from Europe and leaving his ailing wife in the grips of disease, unmindful of the consequences, —and in view of the momentous nature of the session, will it be too much to expect the people of the province to rise equal to the occasion and voluntarily contribute their mite towards the success of the great national gathering? For a province which, boasts of having the largest number of towns and big cities like Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares; Agra, Bareilly and Gorakhpur, will it not be a matter of shame that the session should lag behind any previous one in respect to hospitality or proper arrangements?

SERVICE OF CONGRESS.

'During the last fifty years of its existence the Indian National Congress has tried to serve the best interests of the people and there is no section which has directly or indirectly not derived benefit from it. Will it therefore not be proper to expect all classes of people, irrespective of their religious creed and political convictions, to render assistance in making the session worthy of the traditions of the great organisation as well as of the province?

"The Reception Committee is in urgent need of men as well as material and I appeal to one and all in the name of the great orgnisation and in the fair name of the province to contribute their quota without further loss of time."—A. P.


Silver Jubilee Year

ASIAN LIFE POLICY IS THE BEST

to secure for old age and family.

A policy easy to sell and to build a decent income.

New business completed over 76 lacs in 1935.

*Apply for Particulars :—*

The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.

Asian Building, BOMBAY.



EXPERIENCE INTEGRITY and SECURITY

INSURE YOUR LIFE with the

Yorkshire INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1824)

Special Agents: BHAICHAND AMOLUK & CO. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chief Office for India: 10, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



• The Reason WHY

- The Favourable Expense Ratio.
- The most insignificant Lapse Ratio.
- Rising Business with sound investments.
- Unique feature of Life Fund.
- Innumerable facilities to the Policy-holders.
- Low premium to suit every case.

Let Reason Guide You In Your Choice!

There is no need to appeal to his sentiments and emotion, an average educated man knows full-well that it is a wise step to guard against any possible unexpected crisis. He realises and appreciated the value of Insurance Company at such a juncture; but he is at his wits end when he comes to make a decision with regard to the Company he should choose.

We Want to Reason Out with such a person and help him sympathetically to find out for himself just the thing that is needed! Let him choose Warden without hesitation because Warden has gained tremendous popularity during surprisingly short time. It has gained public confidence which can be seen by its favourable Expense and Lapse Ratio. Its business is not only sound, but is always advantageous to the Policy-holders. It offers untold advantages and has eliminated the Lapse risk to the minimum.

Special Concessions are offered in the special circumstances with every humane attitude that the laws and regulations can take. Agency minded Officials at various important centres of the country are ever willing to explain and solve any difficulty of yours. Just write for our prospectus and let us start to know each other immediately. The Company will be pleased to hear from influential men and women willing to represent them on the special terms. Those with special aptitude for business will find a genuine field with handsome remuneration.

The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd.

*Head Office :* Richey Rd., AHMEDABAD.

*Branches :* BOMBAY Sohrab House, Hornby Road

MADRAS 12, Thambu Chetty Street, CALCUTTA 21, Old Court, House Road.

*Sub Branch :* POONA 180, Budhwar.

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

## Liquidation Of March And Hedge Selling

### GOLD AND SILVER QUIET BUT STEADY

### Improvement In Wheat But Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, February 24

On Monday cross rates moved slightly upward.

**NEW YORK COTTON EASY**

New York cotton opened easy but thereafter prices registered some improvement on local buying and covering. Prices offered resistance at lower levels. The closing tone was however again easy. There was liquidation of March and hedge selling.

**BULLION QUIET BUT STEADY**

London gold and silver were quiet but steady.

**WHEAT PRICES IMPROVE**

Wheat prices improved on local buying and outside support. Linseed, jute and rubber maintained a steady tone.

**SECURITIES UNINTERESTING**

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet with very little business passing owing to uncertain political situation. Giltedged securities displayed better undertone but the enquiry was slow and uninteresting.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.51 |
| To-day's opening | 10.43 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's closing | 10.39 |
| Difference | —.12 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.68 |
| To-day's opening | 5.65 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's closing | 5.62 |
| Difference | —.06 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 191

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 24

Cotton showed a downward tendency following the growing belief that the soil conservation bill will not affect this year's crop resulting in considerable liquidation of March and hedge selling while pool sales and adversely affected the market. However prices offered resistance at lower levels, with distant months becoming steadier due to exchanging operations.

Trading in July began at 10.43 i.e. 8 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool advices and March liquidation together with hedging influenced by pool cotton sales but thereafter the market rallied partially on local buying and covering with July at 10.45 and later at 10.52.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.39 with a decline of 12 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | (11.36/11.36) 11.19/11.18 |
| May | (10.84/10.84) 10.75/10.75 |
| July | (10.55/10.55) 10.43/10.41 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 24

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

| | |
|---|---|
| American March | (5.85) 5.78 |
| American May | (5.77) 5.71 |
| Egyptian March | (8.60) 8.51 |
| Egyptian May | (8.44) 8.36 |

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 24

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 191 and Rs. 192 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 192 with New York futures about unchanged.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 24

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/5, 49/13 and 49/9. The market was moderately active on scattered buying and some upcountry demand but business was rather small to cause any marked appreciation in rates and in the absence of any improvement in London cables prices suffered a slight setback and closed quiet at Rs. 50/5, 49/11 and 49/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/12/6. Trading was colourless and uninteresting in the absence of improved exchanges abroad. Later there was slight easiness owing to subsequent weakness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/3 and 34/11/3.

### JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

#### Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb 24

Jutes ruled fairly steady after weekend and fair turnover resulted. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 90/7; Three per cent Loan 1941 104/13; three and half per cent Government paper 97/11; three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 107; four per cent Loan 1960/70 112/4; four and half per cent Loan 1955/60 119/4; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/12 small lot; five and half per cent Loan 1938/40 108/9; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 109/7.

Banks: Allahabad conty 185 small lot; Imperial conty 379; Reserve Bank 129.

Railways: Arrah Sayabam 69; Barasau Basirhat Lt 51 small lot; Katakhallalabazar Lt 93/8.

Coals: New Beerbhoom 11/2; Rane Gunge 28/4.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 13 small lots; Anglo India 399 small lots; Belvedere 330; Dalhousie 300; Dalhousie pref 153/8; Gourepore 610 small lot; Howrah 49/9; Hukumchand ordy 10/6; Kamarhatty 485; Kanknarrah 402; Standard 292 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Aerating Gas 59; Bengal Telephone ordy 10/2; Bengal Telephone pref 13/14; Arthur Butler ordy 13/12; Burn and Company ordy 267 small lot; Associated Hotels pref 91 small lots; Midnapore Zemindary 62.

Debentures: Five per cent 1937/57/87 Calcutta Port Trust 116/8 small lots, four per cent 1912/42, Calcutta Municipal 105 small lots; five and half per cent 1915/42, Chowringhee Properties 100/8.—A. P.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

#### Latest Quotations

**I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON**

New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 4.99 1/2 |
| To-day's closing | 4.99 1/2 |

**I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK**

London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 15/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.99 |
| To-day's closing | 4.99 13/16 |
| Difference | +.00 7/8 |

**FRANC RATE**

London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.71 |
| To-day's opening | 74.71 |
| To-day's closing | 74.88 |
| Difference | +.17 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 24

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 and then eased to 4.98 15/16 but subsequently on better support the rate improved to 4.99 11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 13/16

Franc opened at 74.71 and then gradually appreciated to 74.81 on better enquiry.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.88

**LONDON SILVER**

London, Feb 24

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 19 7/8d | 19 7/8d. |
| Forward | 19 3/4d. | 19 13/16d. |

The market was quietly steady.

**LONDON GOLD.**

London, Feb 24

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-0

**DISCOUNTS**

London, Feb 24

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

**CROSS RATES**

London, Feb 24

3-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay | (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay | (5.64) 5-64 3/4 |
| New York on Bombay | (37.72) 37.72 |
| Berlin on Bombay | (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4 |
| London on Milan | (62.12) 62.18 |
| London on Shanghai | (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32 |
| London on Kobe | (1-2) 1-2 |

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 24

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 72 7/8 and May 73 1/4. The market was early somewhat active on local buying and some outside interest but later prices reacted on absence of good enquiry.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 24

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99 1/4. Prices advanced on better outside demand and local buying influenced by improved Australian cables.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 24

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

**SILVER CABLES.**

Bombay, Feb 24

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought. General selling. Market quietly steady.

**METALS.**

Tin (£207 1/2 buyers £208 sellers. Barely steady) £206 3/4 buyers £207 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£16 5/8 buyers. No sellers. Steady) £16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

**TEA.**

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

**JUTE.**

New Crop February March (£18 7/8 paid and sellers) £18 15/16 sellers. Dunlop March (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

**RUBBER.**

Spot (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and sellers

April June (7 1/2 paid and sellers) 7 1/2 paid and value

**LINSEED**

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal February (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

**BROWN BOLD LINSEED**
**May 1936 Delivery.**

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb 24

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | payment. | | |
| Rates at 5-0 p.m. | 7 | 4 | 0 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 24

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Wheat September | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Linseed May | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Linseed September | 7 | 8 | 3 |

## Stock Exchange Generally Dull

### INTERNATIONALS AND OILS UNDECIDED

#### Sterling Firm On General Bidding

### WALL STREET QUIET WITH NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, February 24

The Stock Exchange was generally dull with prices tending to decrease, especially aviations and heavy industries. Internationals and oils were undecided but among forcigners Austrians strengthened and some Chinese made further headway.

In exchanges general bidding caused firmness of sterling and there was a fair turnover.

Wall Street was quiet fluctuating narrowly.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99

**PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.**

Wednesday, February 12, £98
Thursday, February 13, £98
Friday, February 14 £98 1/4
Monday, February 17, £98 1/4
Tuesday, February 18, £98 1/2
Wednesday, February 19 £98 3/4
Thursday, February 20, £99 1/8
Friday, February 21, £99

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 24

3-30 p.m.

Owing to the political situation both at home and abroad markets generally were quiet with only small business. Industrials generally were dull and rather irregular. Kaffirs were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Giltedgeds were firm but there was only small business.

**BRITISH FUNDS**

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/4) £118 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 5/8

**INDUSTRIALS**

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£8 7/8) £8 3/8
Musical Industries (29-1 1/2) 29 9
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0
Imperial Chemical (41-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-0) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (122-9) 122-9
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/4) £91 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (40-3) 40-3
University Ordinary (34-0) 34-0
Ford Motors (35-3) 35-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£8 1/2) £8 3/8
British American Tobacco (129-6) 129-6
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 153-9
P and O S N Company Defd (20-6) 20-0
Distillers (102-6) 102-6
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 8-6
British Celanese (13-0) 13-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-3) 57-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6
Western Limited Ordinary (26-0) 25-0
Inter Nickels (53) 52-7 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 24

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

**AUSTRALIAN LOANS.**

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115

**TEA SHARES.**

Assam Company (22-6) 23-6
Donara Tea (46-3) 45-3
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

**RUBBER SHARES.**

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-6
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-0) 34-0

**JUTE SHARES.**

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

**MINING SHARES.**

Nandy (60-7 1/2) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£21 1/8) £21 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 65-9
Crown Mines (£8) £8 1/8

**MINE SHARES**

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £13 5/8
Goddar New (£10) £10 3/8
Moddar New (57-6) 57-6
Sub Nigel (£12) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 44-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

**OIL SHARES**

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Burma Oil (93-9) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (12-6) 12-6
Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 7/8) £33 5/8

**HOME RAIL SHARES**

Great Western (£47 1/2) £46 1/2
L M Ford (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 3/4) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136
London Board G Stock (£104) £105

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 24

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 61 1/4) dol 60 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/8) dol 34 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 62 7/8) dol. 63 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) unquoted.

## A WILL DISPUTE

### Parties Come To Settlement

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the petition of Jehangir H. Vatchaghandy, editor of the 'Sanj Vartman," asking for letters of administration of the property and credits of his deceased wife Shirinbai.

The petitioner went with his wife to Germany, where she died in Berlin in December, 1934. Subsequently, according to the petitioner, he was informed by his sister-in-law Miss Tehmina H. Parekh, who had also accompanied them, that the deceased had executed a will at Berlin on the night of December 3, 1934, when the deceased was in a Berlin hospital undergoing treatment for cancer. The petitioner was not present at the time the will was made, and he was then not aware of the deceased having expressed any desire to make a will.

By the terms of the will the deceased without appointing any executor left her entire property to her minor daughter.

The petitioner alleged that the defendants Miss Tehmina H. Parekh and her sister Miss Avabai H. Parekh were in charge of the property of the deceased estimated at Rs. 2,16,000.

The petitioner was opposed by the defendants. They stated that they had been appointed executors by tenor of the will and that even if they were not appointed they should be granted letters of administration with the will annexed.

In this case the parties came to a settlement under which letters of administration in respect of the deceased's property were granted to the Administrator-General of Bombay during the minority of the petitioner's daughter. It was further provided that the Administrator-General should realise the estate, and to pay from its income Rs. 200 per month to the plaintiff for the maintenance and education of his daughter. The plaintiff was at liberty to apply for further amounts, if necessary.

His Lordship passed a consent-decree accordingly.

### Will Sangli Chief Stop That Sacrifice?

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Feb 24

The residents of Ghatkopar met yesterday in the Jain Upashraya Hall to protesting against the action of Natu Shastri and others, who propose to sacrifice goats in the name of Vedic religion, in the month of Chaitra next, at Sangli.

A resolution strongly condemning the animal sacrifice, and urging the Sangli Ruler to ban the offerings of living creatures at the aforesaid proposed sacrifice was passed.

A young man with an M. A. degree has been appointed as an attender in the Elementary Education Department of the Malabar District Board. **The monthly salary is Rs. 19.**

(Continued from Col. 7)

converted the agency system "into a sort of brokerage business".

Referring to the income tax on the companies, Pandit Santanam said that the present mode of assessment was a great burden to which even English companies, which were more advanced than the indigenous companies, are not subject. The departmental committee appointed by the Government for the revision of Incometax had not afforded proper opportunities to represent the Association's case.

"Our real contention", said Mr. Santanam, "is that Incometax should be levied only on that portion of the surplus which goes to the shareholders.

The retiring president made a fervent appeal to Life Insurance Companies and to the members of the Association to actively co-operate with the Association. The adoption of a standard scale of medical fees could not fructify because of the lack of unity among the companies. That was only one instance.

The speaker pleaded for vigorous propaganda for the Indian Insurance Companies on the model of the Indian Tea Association. "In the matter of propagating the idea of Insurance, that is, giving insurance—education to the public", concluded the speaker, "it may be possible for us to co-operate even with foreign companies, and carry the message of insurance to the remotest villages".

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

Lionel Edward's Norwegian Line s s Simla of 3811 reg tons Capt F Rollen arrived on 21st inst. from Oslo via Gothenburg, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said & Karachi with general cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japan Line Mantai Maru of 4259 reg tons Capt H Maruyama arrived on 22nd inst. from Karachi with general cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japan Line Iwatesan Maru of 4059.42 reg tons Capt K Sakai arrived on 23rd inst from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japan Line Argun Maru of 4040 reg tons Capt K Yanagi arrived on 23rd inst from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong and Singapore with general cargo.

Scindia S N Coy's s s Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Trivendrum, Alleppey, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore with rice and general cargo.

Volkart Bros' German Line s s Menes of 3349 reg tons Capt G Paasehburg arrived from Macassar via Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia Padang and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

B I S N Coy's s s Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt H A Drowney sailed for Mangalore in water ballast.

B I S N Coy's s s Binfield of 3170 reg tons Capt A E Wilkinson sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

British Cable Ship Lady Denison Pander of 841 reg tons Capt. C A Sherwood sailed for Singapore in water ballast.

(Agents:—Hillson and Knox).

LOADING.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

The following steamers entered for loading on 24-2-36:—

S.S. Iwatesan Maru (S O K) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.
" Chyebassa (M M & Co) for Calcutta.
" Kohinoor (T M & Co) for Bhavnagar.
" Mirzapore (M M & Co) for Japan Ports.

FROM RANGOON, MOULMEIN.
Haresfield 4-3, M M and Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 7-3, M M and Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN.
Ginyo Maru 1-3-36, N Y Kaisha.
Belgium Maru 5|3|36 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 10-3-36, O S Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 17|3|36, N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 17-3-36, N Y Kaisha.
Thames Maru 21|3|36 O S Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 25|3|36,O S Kaisha

FOR CHINA, JAPAN.
Iwateson Maru 8-3-36, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 13|3|36, O S Kaisha.
Saiko Maru 13|3|36, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 13|3|36, N Y Kaisha.
Belgium Maru 17-3-36, N Y Kaisha

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

S S Mayabeshi Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, from Yokohama, Yokkaichi, Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo and Nagoya:—399 cases silk p goods, 94 c|s hosiery, 105 c|s silk yarn, 222 c|s silk and art silk fents, 10 c|s hood cloth, 771 c|s cotton p goods, 492 bales cotton p goods, 615 c|s cotton yarn, 20 c|s empty tin boxes, 56 c|s cotton fents, 147 bls cotton fents, 159 cases art s goods, 1212 c|s cotton and art s goods, 187 c|s art s yarn, 937 packages gl. ware, 322 pkgs clocks and parts, 40 c|s stationery, 13 cases galv. wire netting, 140 bdls iron pipe and fitting, 30 bls shovels, 94 c|s machinery, 18 c|s ice breaking machines 76 bdls brass rods, 100 bags high chlorine, 100 bdls copper sulphate, 280 bags bicarbonate of soda, 650 kegs red lead, 63 d|s dyes, 525 c|s beer, 130 d|s sodium sulphide, 20 c|s zinc white, 25 c|s face powder, 1000 bags cement, 100 c|s coal pitch, 9 c|s toilet goods, 330 coils transmission calenders, 55 c|s cycle and parts, 22 c|s rubber ware, 50 kegs stone powder, 31 c|s porcelain tiles, 169 c|s earth tiles, 52 c|s enam: ware, 185 bls straw boards, 126 elect. bulbs, 20 c|s mirror boves, 454 pkgs glass bottles, 36 c|s hard ware, 35 c|s mosquito coils, 20 c|s woollen goods, 239 c|s glass sheet, 113 c|s ground glass, 12 bdls chest wood, 15 c|s glass powder.

From Fusan:—30 cases enamelled ware.

From Shanghai, Canton etc.:—150 bales cotton yarn, 180 bags beans, 31 pkgs matting, 650 bdls cassia.

From Singapore:—41 bags tapioca flour, 20 bags gum, 15 bags tapioca, 222 bgs b'nuts, 35 bags nut megs.
megs, 465 bdls rattans.

From Colombo:—41 bales wool, 132 bales mattress fibre, 58 chests tea, 181 bags arica nuts, 34 bags copra.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Feb. 24.

S S Mirzapore, for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha

S S Victoria Maru, for Kobe:—290 bales cotton, A Podar & Co; 500 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co; 500 bls cotton, T M Kaisha; 700 bls cotton, S R Tulshan & Co; 50 bls cotton, P Madhavni & Co; 500 bales cotton, R B Champalal and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton, P Madhavni and Co.

S S Mantai Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, R Kanji and Co.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Iwatesan Maru, for Kobe:—50 tons scrap steel, M B Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Menes, for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bls cotton fly, The Indian Produce Export Co; 1440 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

For Antwerp:—1250 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, B Mawji and Co; 3000 pkgs gr. oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent:—620 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bls cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bls cotton, Bombay Co, Ltd.

For Stockholm:—26 bales cotton waste clean, The Indian Produce Exp: Co.

## Penalise That System Of Offering "Rebates"

### AN ABSOLUTELY INTOLERABLE HABIT

#### "Carry Message Of Insurance To Remotest Villages" Exhorts Pt. Santanam

A strong plea for penalising the system of offering "rebates" by Insurance Companies with a view to procuring business, was made by Pandit Santanam, presiding over the eighth annual general meeting of the Indian Life Insurance Companies Association.

The practice, though condemned by almost every company, was becoming worse and absolutely intolerable.

"Who started it", he continued, "is really difficult to determine but this much is certain that in the last two or three years there has been a great influx of Foreign Companies doing business in India and also a large growth of indigenous Insurance Companies. These Companies in their anxiety to secure business have had to offer all sorts of inducements and there is no doubt that this is the prime cause of the accentuation of the evil.

The race for big business, among the older companies, both Indian as well as non-Indian, has also been a contributing factor. If this evil is not checked very soon, procuration of new business on a reasonably economic basis will become impossible. The ratio of expenses, which is already high, is bound to go up still further. Though every company condemns it, practically every one practices it. Voluntary action to check this practise has become impossible. The only remedy lies in legislation".

PENALISE THAT PRACTICE

The speaker hoped that Government would accede to the Association's request for penalising the practice of 'rebates'.

The system of the "Own Case Agents" should be abolished as it

(ontinued in Col. 5)

# SPECULATORS UNWILLING TO BUY NEW COTTON CROP

## Moderate Export Enquiry

Pool liquidation both in spot and futures has been this week's dominant uncertainty. According to Mr. Paul Porter, the Executive Assistant to Mr. Chester Davis, the Administrator of the A.A.A., the Pool have sold about 75,000 bales since sales were re-opened on February 10th , state Messrs. Langley and Co.

This year of grace 1936 began with the invalidating of the A.A.A. on January 6th. That, in a single session, broke prices 1 1|4 to 1 3|4 dollars a bale. And since that date a succession of adverse factors has left the market in a continuous state of doubt both to the position of old crop and the prospect of protection for new.

The Bankhead Bill has gone.

The processing taxes have gone And they provided funds for crop control finance.

The status of old crop loans has been in doubt.

An attempt has been made to talk old crop prices down.

And new crop acreage up.

AGRICULTURAL BILL

The first substitute bill to replace the invalidated A.A.A. was still-born. The Senate Committee, not unreasonably, sent it back to be moulded within the Constitution.

The second, in its embryonic state, looks rather more healthy. But its state of labour has been unduly prolonged.

Seldom do we remember a period when there has been less to encourage speculative activity and more to discourage those operators who are already in the market.

Yet, in spite of it all, prices have remained remarkably steady.

Our conclusion is that selling power must be at a very low ebb. If there were extensive long interests, it is not unreasonable to assume that they would have been liquidated under the stress of recent discouragement.

In spite of the fact that Commission Houses have widely recommended the purchase of new crop months, we doubt whether the speculator has bought. More than likely he prefers the fence to the futures market in view of an outlook so clouded.

On the other hand, our advices are that Spot Houses are short of new crop.

The technical position of new crop months looks reasonably sound.

There is already a partial corner in old crop. The shortage of grades average and above, outside loan cotton, is definite and particularly noticeable in Liverpool.

Add to the above facts the price level of new crop in relation to the statistical position and our conclusion is that the American cotton outlook is fundamentally sound.

We recommend purchases. And prefer new crop.

ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE

The Bombay market this week has made several attempts to advance but has on each occasion run into discouragement from New York.

The market is conscious of a sounder trade position and a sound statistical position. But it cannot advance without America.

The Oomra and Bengal contracts, which represent styles for which there has been a considerably improved demand from Lancashire and the Continent, have advanced to a point which makes the Broach contract look cheap. But the Broach contract is in closer contract with disappointing American advices than it is with demand for actual cotton. The demand for Broach styles is better than it was a fortnight ago. But that is not saying very much. And the demand is from domestic mills rather than for export.

There is, in consequence, some danger of the firmness in Oomras and Bengals putting a brake on export demand while Broach continues to reflect the disappointment of the Indian speculator at the failure of his counterpart in America to act on the assumption that American cotton relative to probable world requirements looks cheap.

That, in a complicated sentence, summarises an important feature in the Indian outlook.

The Indian Government on the 18th February issued their crop report at 5,679,000 bales, showing an increase of 21 per cent over last year. All Governments are, in popular opinion, generally wrong. The Indian Government in relation to its cotton crop reports is generally more so. But this year's report looks to us less of an over-estimate than last year's was an under-estimate.

Although export enquiry from the Far East is still only moderate, the Continent and Lancashire continue to buy Indian cotton.

In easier markets here we recommend purchases.

# BETTER FEELING IN JUTES

Calcutta, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:

Jute:—There is no marked improvement in the position of the Jute section though a slightly better feeling was noticeable during the close of the period under review. This is attributable to the receipt of extremely healthy news from the consuming centre especially North America which has absorbed six crores of Hessian yards in last month a record figure for the first month of the year. A parallel could be found five years back when such a favourable volume of demand was recorded. But the obscurity over-shadowing the market on the termination of the working agreement of the Indian Jute Mills Association in the very near future is a very unwelcome feature and unless the official intervention comes at the opportune moment a very grave crisis in the trade is foreseen. Attempts are being made to secure a rapprochement between the contending groups of mills and a rumour this effect stimulates the market. Press reports reveal that a move in the legislature for regulating the output of manufactured goods is possible but the Government is rather reluctant to intervene. We hope the conflicting interests will settle points of difference amongst themselves as the trade can't remain stagnant for a long period. The nine porter hessians are quoting 7/5 and Raw Jute 35/4. On our stock exchange market Howrah showed some fervour at the closing period 49/10 being the peak price. In the downward trend Howrah touched 48/4 but subsequently improved to 49/12. Some local buying inquiry was noticeable in investment shares as a result of which all high priced shares were quoting Rs. 10 higher. Kamarhatty receding to Rs. 474 Ex. closed steady round 490 Ex. Div. Kanknarrah were a rising market there being buyers at 392. Anglo-India dropping back to 281 recorded a spurt of Rupees fifteen 296 being the last quotation. India changed hands at 295. Bally and Baranagore were ruling 183 and 131 respectively. Budge Budge and Belvedere were ruling 263 and 324 respectively. Orient and Cheviot changed hands in fair numbers round 172 and 178 respectively. Fort William and Fort Gloster were done at 270 and 445 respectively. Auckland were ruling 183, Lansdowne 130, Dalhousie 295, Standard 282, Union 380, Lawrence 390, Albion were quoting 195, Delta 368, New Central 295. Alliance were quoting 280, Gourepore 610, Kinnison 565. In small priced shares National were quoting 21/4 Clive 23/12 Hukumchand 10/8, Birla 13, Nuddea 42, Reliance 65.

Dividend:—Cawnpore Sugar Rs. 1/8.

Cotton:—No alteration worth noting. Bengal-Nagpur ord. were done at 13/8, Bengal Laxmi 35/12.

Coal:—Though the turnover was on a limited scale the undertone was steady. Burrakur were quoting 10/4, Bokaro-Ramgarh Rs. 9 Raneeganj Coal 28/4, East Indian Coal 16/12, Union 14/2, Bengal Coal 272. Amalgamated were ruling Rs. 20/2, Union Rs. 14.

Miscellaneous:—In this section the engineering group were steady. Indian Iron and Steel were quoting 8/8, Bengal Iron were firm at 3/12, Kumardhubi engineering 2/8, Marshalls 0/12, Arthur Butler 13/2, Burn and Co., ord. were taken at 265. In sugar section there was a slight stir and business was done at hardening rates. Cawnpore were quoting Rs. 36, New Savan Rs. 11, Raza Sugar Firm at Rs. 15, Samastipur Rs. 9, Murray Brewery were done at 216, Basti 226. Carew were dealt in at Rs. 20/12, Buland Sugar 13/4. In mining issues Burma Corporation were taken in fair numbers at Rs. 7/1, B.I.C. ord. were quoting Rs. 3/10, Indian Wood Products were easy at 25/6. Tide water oil were marked at Rs. 9 Midnapore Zemindary were easy at Rs. 60. Bengal Telephone ord. were recorded at Rs. 18, Reserve Bank shares hovered round Rs. 129.

# AREA UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION PLAN

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

The following extract from the Wall Street Journal dated 18th January is of interest:—

"The soil conservation plan chosen by the Administration to replace the A.A.A. will provide practically the same acreage reductions as were aimed for by the old A.A.A. The object of the new plan will be soil conservation and efficient farm management. The A.A.A. officials said however that if a majority of the farmers of the country were persuaded to farm their land in line with these principles, the resulting production would fall within the goal aimed for under the Administration's old plan. The officials declared that these figures were roughly as follows:—

Cotton: 32 to 33 million acres.

Wheat: 56 to 58 million acres.

Under the plan now being passed this retirement of land would be brought about by a sort of decentralised A.A.A. The first requirement of the new programme as far as legislation goes, in an appropriation, according to Administration officials estimated at about 450 million dollars a year, approximately what the A.A.A. took. To obtain this money, Administration leaders in Congress are preparing legislation for relevying the processing taxes as a separate revenue measure to finance the new programme."

The following cables are to hand from our Head-Office:—

Cotton: "Though Washington uncertainties still overshadowing market, consider prices reasonable and short sales inadvisable."

Wheat: "With any trade demand market would respond quickly. Think well of wheat about present levels."

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY Feb. 24

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 5.67. There was some hedging and Bombay selling which met scale down buying. The reported passage of the Farm Bill induced London and scattered speculative buying. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 6.13d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close March was quoted 5.37, May 5.35 and July 5.28

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed unchanged to two points down with spot cotton one point lower at 9.06d. Uppers futures were irregular and closed one point up to two points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed 6 to 3 points lower and Ashmouni contracts declined 13 to 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool July Highest | 5.68—02 |
| Liverpool July Lowest | 5.66—.04 |

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Government apparently prepared to go on selling about present level.

New York.—Nothing definite regarding Washington's intentions except all factors agree that partial liquidation advisable. Cloths active. Trade buying. Doubt of pool selling futures.

# TAX UNCERTAINTY RESTRICTS COTTON BUSINESS

## N. Y. Weekly Review

Speculation was restricted by Washington uncertainties and business consisted chiefly of routine operations and of trading on differences. Considerable switching of March to later months was in evidence with the impression prevailing that the pool was willing to liquidate its near months holdings around the average price for spot cotton. This checked advances but price fixing or covering were sustaining factors.

Last weeks active bidding for pool cotton encouraged the opening of the pool for sales of unspecified amounts to bidders at satisfactory prices.

The administration's tax proposals have not yet been fully formulated but this uncertainty is restricting business in cotton goods.

The smith bill is still pending before the senate with Mr. Jesse Jones, the chairman of the reconstruction finance corporation, quoted as believing that under a copetent management a million bales of Government financed stocks could be sold annually without affecting prices.—Reuter.

# HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Broach A/M. Op. 195 1/4; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 193; Closing 193 1/4

Broach J/A. Op. 196 1/4; Highest 196 1/4; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 193 3/4

Oomra March Op. 177 1/4; Highest 177 1/2; Lowest 176; Closing 176 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 176 1/4; Highest 176 1/4; Lowest 175; Closing 175 3/4

Bengal March Op. 141 3/4; Highest 141 3/4; Lowest 140 3/4; Closing 141 1/4

Bengal May Op. 139 1/2; Highest 139 1/2; Lowest 138 1/2; Closing 138 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs 8

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 18 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 6 1/2

# COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 193/8—Liverpool May 5.77 Rs. 57 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 194—Liverpool July 5.68 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry. Montreal market was quiet on Saturday and prices declined 28 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 1/2.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 50 3 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 49 12 0 |
| Fagan Teji-mandi | 1 2 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 49 9 0 |
| Chaitra Teji-mandi | 2 3 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 13 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 34 13 0 |
| Fagan Teji-mandi | 0 4 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 34 12 0 |
| Chaitra Teji-mandi | 0 7 6 |

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| New York— | |
| Blue Eagle | 9 1/2 cents. |
| Non-Blue Eagle | 8 5/8 cents. |
| Bombay market— | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets | Rs. 33-4-0 |
| Copper Sheets | Rs. 38-12-0 |

Tone: Steady

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The local cotton market was weak to-day on heavy liquidation by tired bulls. There was a marked absence of any buying and the undertone of the market was weak.

The market opened at Rs. 192/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and under increased selling pressure prices declined to Rs. 191 while Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 191/12.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of three points and the local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 191/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 191 4 0 |
| Broach J/A | 192 4 0 |
| Oomra March | 174 0 0 |
| Oomra May | 173 12 0 |
| Bengal March | 141 0 0 |
| Bengal May | 138 0 0 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 24

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... 152 | 149 | 146 | 143 | |
| Punjab | ... 152 | 149 | 146 | 143 | |
| Rajputana | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 187 | 184 | 181 | 178 | ... |
| C P No. 1 | 202 | 199 | 195 | 193 | ... |
| C P No. 2 | 194 | 191 | 188 | 185 | ... |
| Broach No. 2 | ... 200 | 197 | 193 | 189 | |
| Punjab-Ame. | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Surat | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rajpipla | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | |

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 24

22 Moon Mill Nanded 3 off to Broach
36 Narshi Nagshi Ranala 2 on
213 Mithabhai Nathoo Sangrur 12 on
59 Oshman Suleman Kurudvadi 174
63 Hindustan Mill Dhuri 188
50 N Poddar Chalisgaon 6 off
400 Narshi Nagshi Akot 5 on
100 Dawn Mill Chopda 172 3/4
100 Sassoon Mill Kasgaon 150 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 24

| | Old. | New |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | ... | 154 |
| Bengal Fine | ... | 151 |
| Bengal F G | ... | ... |
| C P 1 Fine | ... | 193|195 |
| C P 2 Fine | ... | 187|189 |
| Arvi Fine | ... | 188|190 |
| Ellichpur Fine | ... | 184|186 |
| Berar Fine | ... | 182|184 |
| Khamgaon Fine | ... | 183|185 |
| Mulkapur Fine | ... | 179|180 |
| Khandesh Fine | ... | 177|179 |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine | ... | 179|181 |
| Burwah-Sanavad Fine | ... | 181|183 |
| Mathia Fine | ... | 170|173 |
| Broach Fine | ... | 198|200 |
| Punjab/American | ... | 202|212 |
| Sindh-American | ... | 202|212 |
| Cambodia | 237|242 | ... |
| Cambodia 2nd crop | 207|212 | ... |
| Compta Good | 212|217 | ... |
| Westerns | 202|212 | ... |
| Kampala | 297|302 | ... |
| Jinja | 282|287 | ... |
| New Manza | ... | 277|282 |
| Jagadia Ankleshwar | ... | 237|239 |
| Surat-Navsari | ... | 245|247 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

| | 2 days. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 5,143 | 169,653 |
| Central India | 6,550 | 159,312 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2,337 | 96,324 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 495 | 20,323 |
| Berar | 5,877 | 178,295 |
| Central Provinces | 1,564 | 56,874 |
| Total Oomras | 21,966 | 680,781 |
| Dholera | 985 | 42,204 |
| N W Provinces | 1,076 | 54,720 |
| Rajputana | 1,163 | 41,283 |
| Sind-Punjab | 5,754 | 303,735 |
| Broach | 3,241 | 18,034 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | 10,795 |
| Westerns Northerns | 202 | 16,296 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 39 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 8,028 |
| Persian | ... | 8 |
| American | ... | 20,072 |
| Egyptian and African | ... | 104,950 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | 2 | 462 |
| Total | 34,396 | 1,301,407 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 20th Feb

In full-pressed bales.

| | 22-2-36. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 778 | 224,200 |
| Japan and China | 4,929 | 545,088 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 13,233 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 105,935 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 8,846 |
| Total | 5,707 | 897,302 |

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 24th day of February 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

| (B.T.) | April-May 1936 |
|---|---|
| 10-30 | Rs. 193 |
| 12-30 | Rs. 191|8 |
| 2-30 | Rs. 191 |
| 4-30 | Rs. 192 |
| | April-May July-Aug |
| Highest | Rs. 193 |
| Lowest | Rs. 190|12 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F P Bales | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 22-2-36 | 6200000 | 3893000 |
| Receipts yesterday 22-2-36 | 19000 | 7000 |
| Exports to date 22-2-36 | 4449000 | 3289000 |
| Stock at Ports 21-2-36 | 2465000 | 2630000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 21-2-36 | 2124000 | 674000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 21-2-36 | 716000 | 895000 |
| Visible Supply 21-2-36 | 7879000 | 8036000 |
| Quantity in sight 21-2-36 | 10618000 | 6800000 |
| Quantity out of sight 21-2-36 | 7480000 | 6084000 |

# COTTON ARRIVALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 20th February | 17,258 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9 1935 | 1,267,011 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 1,109,996 |
| Increase | 157,015 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/11
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 per cent 1951/54 103/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107
4 per cent 1943 110/8
4 per cent 1950/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/5
5 per cent 1939/44 109/10
5 per cent 1940/48 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
5 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/12 and declined to Rs. 97/10 and closed at Rs. 97/11. The weakness was due to threat from Germany as a result of Franco-Soviet pact.

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| B C Rate T T D D | 1/6 1/32 |
| LONDON.— | |
| Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec. | 1/6 3/32 |
| Banks buying T T | 1/6 5/32 |
| Banks buying D D | 1/6 3/16 |
| Banks buying 3 mos | 1/6 7/32 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| B C Rate T T | 268 5/8 |
| Banks selling T T | 266 5/8 |
| Banks buying T T | 263 7/8 |
| PARIS— | |
| Banks selling T T | 561 |
| Banks buying T T | 571 |
| JAPAN— | |
| Banks selling T T | 77 3/8 |
| Banks buying T T | 77 1/8 |
| AMSTERDAM— | |
| Banks selling D D | 54 5/8 |
| JAVA— | |
| Banks selling D D | 54 3/8 |
| HONGKONG— | |
| Banks selling D D | 88 1/2 |
| SHANGHAI— | |
| Banks selling D D | 80 3/4 |
| SINGAPORE— | |
| Banks selling D D | 156 1/4 |
| BERLIN— | |
| Banks selling D D | 90 3/4 |
| CROSS RATE— | |
| New York/London 22nd instant | Closed. |
| Japan/London 24th instant | 1/2 1/64 |
| Java/London 24th instant | 7.22 3/4 |
| Hongkong/London 24th instant | 1/3 15/16 |
| Shanghai/London 24th instant | 1/2 1/2 |
| London/Paris 22nd instant | 74.71 |
| London/Belgium 22nd instant | 29.29 1/2 |
| London/Switzerland 22nd instant | 15.10 3/4 |
| London/Berlin 22nd instant | 12.28 1/2 |
| London/Stockholm 22nd instant | 19.39 1/2 |
| London/New York 22nd instant | 4.98 15/16 |
| London/Amsterdam 22nd instant | 7.26 3/4 |

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold 21st instant | £7-1-1 |
| Gold 22nd instant | £7-1-0½ |
| Silver London Ready 21st instant | 19 7/8 |
| 22nd instant | 19 7/8 |
| Silver London Forward 21st instant | 19 3/4 |
| 22nd instant | 19 3/4 |
| Silver New York Ready 21st instant | 45 |
| 22nd instant | Closed |
| London Discounts 3 Mos 21st instant | 9/16 p.c. |
| 22nd instant | 9/16 p.c. |
| London Discounts 6 Mos 21st instant | 5/8 p.c. |
| 22nd instant | 5/8 p.c. |
| Reserve Bank Rate | 3 p.c. |
| Bank of England Rate | 2 p.c. |
| Money:—Call | 1/2 p.c. |
| 3 Mos | 1 p.c |
| 6 Mos. | 1 1/2 p.c |

Tone:—Easy.

# OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 188.60—50 |
| May | 189.60—10 |
| August | 189.00—80 |

# GRANDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 24

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Groundnut— | |
| February opening | 7 9 0 |
| Highest | 7 9 10½ |
| Lowest | 7 9 0 |
| Closing | 7 9 6 |
| May opening | 38 13 0 |
| Highest | 39 0 0 |
| Lowest | 38 12 0 |
| Closing | 38 14 0 |
| Castorseed— | |
| May opening | 6 15 4½ |
| Highest | 6 15 4½ |
| Lowest | 6 14 3 |
| Closing | 6 15 1½ |
| Cottonseed— | |
| May opening | 20 0 0 |
| Highest | 20 0 0 |
| Lowest | 19 13 6 |
| Closing | 19 13 0 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 24

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,025 |
| Linseed | 30,068 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 638 |
| Gingellyseed | 792 |
| Poppyseed | 62 |
| Groundnuts | 14,844 |
| Castorseed | 783 |
| Rice | 20,476 |
| Myrabollams | 2,580 |
| Cottonseed | 5,405 |
| Mowraseed | 217 |
| Gram | 1,784 |
| Joowar | 430 |
| Barley | 1,974 |
| Bajree | 1,220 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 2,005 |

# Jobbers Selling Steel Shares

## Market Quiet With Less Buying Power

## OPERATORS AWAIT BUDGET PROPOSALS

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

**Week-end private circulars giving hopes of dividends on Tata steel imparted better feeing in the Bazar but under jobbers selling prices weakened and the undertone of the market was quiet. Professional operators are inclined to await Budget proposals.**

**Tata Steel shares opened steady with Dfds. at Rs. 533|- but prices soon improved to Rs. 539|- At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 527|8 but under scattered short covering prices rallied a few points. Ordinary shares weakened to Rs. 143 and closed at Rs. 143|8.**

**Cotton mill and Cement shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited turnover. On the whole the tone of the market was quiet.**

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, February 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 281 4 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 672 8 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 100 0 |
| 100 | Century ..... | 160 0 |
| 100 | Central India | 230 0 |
| 100 | Colaba | 111 14 |
| 100 | Coorla | 80 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 340 0 |
| 1 | E.D. Sassoon | 0 2 6 |
| 100 | Finlay | 121 4 |
| 100 | Gokak | 152 8 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1,575 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 45 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 74 6 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 191 4 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 585 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 4 12 |
| 250 | Madras United | 40 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 785 0 |
| 250 | Model | 41 0 |
| 50 | Mysore | 91 4 |
| 200 | New Great | 98 12 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 266 4 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 35 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2400 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 62 8 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 145 10 |
| 100 | Swan | 86 9 |
| 25 | Tata | 8 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1200 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 652 8 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 105 0 |
| 25-50 | Central | 34 12 |
| 500 | Imperial ..... | 1548 12 |
| 125-500 | Im. Contry. | 381 4 |
| 50-100 | India | 131 0 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 130 8 |
| 5 | Union | 5 4 6 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Bundi | 34 0 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 114 6 |
| 160 | Indian | 436 4 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1990 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 351 4 |
| 75 | Okha | 256 4 |
| 10 | Punjab | 23 8 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 441 4 |
| 70 | United | 117 12 |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 11 10 |
| 15-75 | New India | 42 12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4950 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 1 1 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 160 10 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1611 4 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 13 6 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 151 4 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 172 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 12 0 |
| 100 | Karachi | 245 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 218 12 |
| 100 | Surat | 175 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 165 10 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Century | 161 160 |
| Bom. Dyeing | 673 671 672 671 672|8 |
| Kohinoor | 192 191|14 |
| Central India | 230 231 228 230 |
| New Great | 98|2 |
| Simplex | 61|14 62|8 |
| Swadesh | 146 147 146 145|10 |
| Bundi | 34|2 34 |
| I. Cement | 437 438 437 436|4 |
| Punjab | 23|12 23|8 |
| Shahabad | 441|4 |
| Andhra | 1615 1613 1611|4 |
| Tata Hydro | 166 165|10 |
| Tata Power | 1537 1538 1536 |
| Tram. Ord. | 151 |
| Tc Steel Dfd. | 535 533 538 535 530 527 530 528|12 |
| T. Steel Ord. | 144|4 144|12 144 143|4 143|8 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 166|8 |
| Bellapur | 165 |
| B. Steam | 270|10 |
| B. Burma | 388 389 387|8 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1536 4 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 858 12 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 120 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 97 8 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 98 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 78 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 98 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 95 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunje | 98 8 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 785 0 |

MININGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 29 8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Dfd. | 528 12 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 143 8 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 191 14 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 165 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 270 10 |
| 125 | Bombay-Burma | 387 8 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma Cont. | 128 12 |
| 8sh. | Br. B Petrol | 4-7-3 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 109 0 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 90 10 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Def. | 515 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ord. | 482 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 577 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 14 10 |
| 30 | Premier Construction | 75 0 |
| 25 | Tata Oil ..... | 15 8 |

PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1450 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 296 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Trams | 85 12 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 527 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 143 2 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 145 0 |
| 7½ | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 9 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 150 0 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1525 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 193 12 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 166 8 |
| 5 1/2 | p.c. Tata Mill | 13 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 647 8 |

# PUNJAB DEPRESSION FILLS UP

## Rainfall Will Decrease In United Provinces

POONA, Feb. 24.

**The depression over the Punjab was filled up after causing widespread rain in Kashmir, east and north Punjab and United Provinces. Thunderstorms also caused nearly general rain in Orissa, local rain in East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and a few falls in Southeast Madras, South Hyderabad and Bengal.**

**CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL**

**Sonamarg 3 inches; Madras 2; Dalhousie, Murree and Dharampur 1 1/2 inches each; Allahabad Muktesar and Sialkot 1 each.**

**FORECAST**

**Rainfall will decrease in plains of the Punjab and United Provinces and in East Central Provinces and Orissa, continue locally in Kashmir and hills of the Punjab and United Provinces extend in Bengal, Assam, and will occur in a few stations in north Madras Coast and Southeast Madras.—A.P.**

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 1.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.2 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-2-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

**The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement on the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of January:—**

**The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of January 1936 amounted to Rs. 12.81 crores showing an increase of Rs. 31.19 lakhs or over 2 per cent and of Rs. 86.27 lakhs or 7 per cent over the figures for January 1935 and January 1934 respectively. The rise of Rs. 31.19 lakhs was chiefly due to the larger arrivals of silver and to increased shipments both of Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Exports of gold and silver however recorded decreases.**

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936

# HEAVY BILL FOR UNWANTED REFORMS

## Cooper Denounces Meston Settlement

### But Proposes Two Years' Extension Of Finance Act

**A scathing indictment of the Meston Award and a candid admission of 79 lakhs of extra taxation since the introduction of the Mont-Ford Reforms, were made by the Finance Member, introducing the budget estimates for 1936-37 in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.**

**Extraordinary Taxation Proposal**

**A melodramatic touch was added to the note of righteous indignation, when Khan Bahadur Cooper followed it up with a budget proposal to extend the life of the Finance Act by two years, instead one year, which has been the recent practice.**

**The Finance Member justified the extraordinary taxation proposal in the name of the new constitution in the following words:**

**"This is because it is impossible to foresee what will be the practical difficulties caused by the constitutional position in a year's time, and all parties will agree that it would be disastrous for the new system to begin with a deficit of a quarter of a crore of rupees.**

**"We shall soon be entering on a period of full provincial autonomy and let us hope that the Finance Member of the future, on whom will rest the responsibility of providing funds to improve the conditions of the Province in all directions may find his path easier."**

Introducing the budget for the financial year 1936-37 the Finance Member, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper in the course of his statement said:—

The Finance Member has always to reckon with the factors of inexorable circumstances which often upset all calculations of revenue and expenditure.

This has happened with the budget estimates for the current year. When I presented these estimates I anticipated a deficit 2 lakhs after taking into account extraordinary receipts amounting to 27 lakhs from the sale of securities formerly held in certain judicial funds. You will see, however, from the revised estimates that this deficit has now gone up to 27 lakhs.

This worsening of our revenue position is due to the following reasons. Excluding important items which balance on both sides of the accounts such as barrage land sales, tobacco tax in Bombay City, and debt charges of Presidency Corporations, we expect to get less receipts under the following heads:—

29 lakhs—Combined land and irrigation revenue, exclusive of barrage surplus revenue, owing partly to the increased allocation to the Barrage of Sind land revenue and partly to more suspensions and remissions than were budgeted for;

9 lakhs—Net civil works, mainly due to the repayment of 8 lakhs to the Petrol Tax Fund utilised in 1931-32 for ordinary repairs.

Total 38 lakhs.

True Deficit:—53 lakhs.

This has been partially counterbalanced by increased receipts to the extent of 21 lakhs under the heads Excise, Forest, Public Health, Industries and Extraordinary Receipts. The net decrease in receipts is therefore 17 lakhs. On the other hand, there is an increase in expenditure of 10 lakhs under General Administration, Industries and Civil Works, counterbalanced by a net saving of 2 lakhs under other heads.

The result is a worsening of 25 lakhs in our revenue position which, added to the deficit of 2 lakhs calculated at the time of introducing the budget, brings the deficit to 27 lakhs. For calculating the true deficit, however, we must exclude the following transaction which are abnormal, namely 8 lakhs repaid to the Petrol Tax Fund and the sale proceeds of securities held in judicial funds. The latter, including the funds of the Official Assignee, Karachi, actually realised 34 lakhs. The true deficit is therefore 53 lakhs.

**Situation Reviewed**

The present constitution has run for a period of 16 years and if the new one comes into being next year, as we all hope it will, there will be a fundamental change in the constitutional nature of Government. It will therefore be in the fitness of things if I avail myself of this opportunity to make a general review of the financial position of our Presidency from the inception of the reforms to the present day when we are on the eve of further reforms.

The financial difficulties under which this Province has laboured may be traced to the Meston award. The award ignored completely the vital principle of all beneficial change, namely, that in dividing the heads of revenue into central and provincial, the character of the various revenue and expenditure heads should be taken into account. The heads of revenue allocated to the Provinces by that award were not properly related to their responsibilities for expenditure.

Bombay is an industrial province. The cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Sholapur are its industrial nerve centres. The revenues which these cities yield to Government are mainly in the shape of customs duties and income tax. Of the taxes contributed by the citizens of Bombay it is only these taxes which have a capacity for steady expansion. But by the Meston Award, the entire proceeds from these taxes were allocated to the centre, whereas Bombay was left to shift for itself as it could with land revenue, excise, forest and stamps. none of which admit of expansion, as time and experience have proved to us from 1922-23 onwards.

**Injustice of Award**

In fact, during the past 15 years these heads have tended to shrink. Even if better times return, the proceeds from these are unlikely to return to the level of 1922-23, at any rate not for many years. If the Presidency is at all to look up, as regards its finance, and if the annual recurring deficits and the taxation imposed to balance them are to be things of the past, then the new settlement to which we are looking forward under the Reforms Act of 1935 must remove the injustice of the Meston Award and allot to this Province a reasonable share of the expanding heads referred to above.

The conditions of the Presidency demand such adjustment. The industries and the classes profiting by them pay to the State largely in the shape of income tax and customs duties. But whereas this income goes to replenish the coffers of the Central Government, the burden of expenditure on services necessitated by industrial prosperity falls on the provincial exchequer.

The expenditure on these services has to be borne by heads of revenue which are proven to be inelastic. These services involve expenditure on sanitation, medical relief, improved housing accommodation for the labouring classes, inspecting staffs, the institution of labour offices and similar items of growing expenditure inevitably caused by the development of cities and their growing populations.

**Economic Depression**

The effect of the Meston Award on the finances of this Presidency has been accentuated by the severe economic depression to which we have been subject in common with the rest of the world The yield from the four principal heads of revenue, namely, land revenue, excise, stamps and forest. shows a fall between the years 1922-23 and 1935-36 of 194 lakhs, the fall under all the revenue heads combined being 146 lakhs.

This alarming shrinkage in revenue has occurred in spite of extra taxation imposed since the

(Continued on Page 10: Col. 2).

## NO RELIEF FOR TAX-PAYER

### Deterioration In Revenue Position

*DEFICIT MOUNTS UP*

(1935-36)

| | |
|---|---|
| Anticipated deficit | 2 lakhs |
| Deficit as per Revised estimates | 27 lakhs |
| True deficit | 53 lakhs |

*NEW YEAR PROSPECTS*

(1936-37)

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | Rs. 12,03,58,000 |
| Expenditure charged to Revenue | Rs. 12,03,17,000 |
| Surplus | Rs. 41,000 |

The Budget of the Bombay Government for the year 1936-37 provides for a revenue of Rs. 12,08,58,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 12,68,17,000 leaving a nominal surplus of 41,000. The figures show a surplus which is enough to justify the last year's restoration of the salary cut but not large enough to elicit a demand for any reduction of the tax burdens. And in fact there is no relief whatever from these burdens.

The Budget is framed on the assumption that Sind will be separated from the Bombay Presidency with effect from 1st April 1936. If the Order-in-Council on

**H. E. the Governor who addressed the Bombay Council on Monday.**

the subject is not approved by Parliament or is approved with amendments affecting the finances of the Presidency, supplementary Budget proposals may be brought forward.

An introductory note to the Budget briefly summarises the financial provisions for the separation of Sind and shows that the betterment to Bombay from the separation will be about Rs. 76 lakhs, to which may be added 22 lakhs betterment from the development loan conversion. On the other hand, the true revenue deficit of the current year, according to the revised estimates. amounts to 53 lakhs. Thus the available balance is 45 lakhs and that has been utilised for purposes like the abolition of tolls on bullock-carts (9 lakhs). additional provision for primary and secondary education (6-1,2 lakhs), additional provision for repairs to provincial and local bodies. civil works. etc.

As regards the revenue from principal heads. Land Revenue is expected to yield in 1936-37 345 lakhs, as against the figure of 340 lakhs for 1935-36, which gives the impression that even less provision has been made for remission and suspension in the Budget year than was made for the current year.

NO PROGRESS IN PROHIBITION.

Excise is expected to yield 330 lakhs as compared with 329 lakhs. the figure for 1935-36. These figures show that Government do not expect any progress in the prohibition movement in the Presidency or any slackening of their own efforts to keep up or increase the liquor revenue.

A yield of only Rs. 47 lakhs is expected from Forests as against 48 lakhs in the current year. That shows that Government have yet to learn much about developing the excellent forest resources of the Presidency.

Turning to the principal items of expenditure, we find that only 155 lakhs is budgeted for Education (Transferred) as against 148 lakhs for the current year, but a higher percentage of increase is granted to Education (Reserved) that is, the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Again, under Education (Transferred) we note that the amount budgeted for University Education is less than the figure for 1934-35. And the Budget amount for Secondary Education is less than the figure for 1935-36. A note explains why the Budget amount is more than the figure for 1934-35 but does not explain why it is less than the figure for 1935-36.

Similarly, Public Health receives in the Budget Rs. 69,000 less than it did in 1935-36, the axe falling principally on grants for public health purposes and the expenses in connection with epidemic diseases, the very items which considerably affect public health.

The amount for the pet department of the Police, however, is increased from Rs. 1,38,26,000 for 1935-36 to Rs. 1,40,09,000 for the Budget year.

Turning now to the Public Debt of the Presidency, we note that the total debt outstanding on 1st April 1936 is Rs. 41,44 lakhs; the amount to be borrowed in 1936-37, mainly for the Bombay Development Scheme and Irrigation Works, both Productive and Unproductive, is nearly Rs. 19 lakhs; and the amount to be repaid in 1936-37 is 83 lakhs. Thus the total outstandings on 31st March

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

## Governor's Farewell To Sind Bloc

### Says Bombay Has A Strong Case For Niemeyer Committee

**In the course of his address to the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, His Excellency, the Governor said, that this would be the last session of the Council which Members from Sind would attend and he took the opportunity of bidding them farewell.**

**Just To Strengthen Bombay's Case**

**Referring to Budget proposals, His Excellency, said: "the next year's Budget has been framed on the assumption that they will agree to extend the life of the present Finance Act. I should like to make it clear to the House that the passing of this measure is of vital importance to the Presidency's finances. I shall not attempt to make any suggestion as to which provisions it will be necessary to omit or curtail if the Finance Act is not passed, beyond indicating that, whatever heads Government agree to cut, the cuts will certainly be unpopular. I feel confident that this contingency will not arise. At the present time a financial enquiry is in progress, from which we hope that a more equitable settlement will emerge. I and my Government feel that, in view of the determination which Bombay has shown in the past to balance its Budget, they have a strong case to present. Renewal of the Finance Act in this session is not only necessary if the Presidency's finances are to continue on sound lines, but it is an important part of the case which I and my Government are pressing at the present time."**

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

This year will be for ever memorable for the death of His Majesty King George V. The reactions to this event, which followed with such tragic swiftness the rejoicings over the Silver Jubilee last year, have proved, with even greater certainty than did those rejoicings, the depth of loyalty and the warmth of reverent affection to which His late Majesty was held by all classes of his subjects in India. The resolution of condolence which this Council has recently passed in one of the innumerable similar expressions of sorrow which have poured in and are still coming in from all parts of the Presidency.

The depth of affection shown for His late Majesty is of good augury for the loyalty of all classes to the person of our new King Emperor, His Majesty King Edward VIII, to whom we wish a long and peaceful reign.

**Notable Year**

In our own local affairs, also, this year is likely to be notable. As you know, Parliament has requested His Majesty to pass an Order in Council under which Sind will be separated from Bombay in a few weeks' time. In order that the necessary arrangements may be completed and be in working order by the time that the reformed provincial Constitution is introduced, and in order that the new province may become an autonomous province simultaneously with all other Governors' Provinces in India. it is proposed that an interim separate provincial administration should be set up in Sind during the interval between its separation from this Presidency and the inauguration of the new Provincial Constitution.

The Order in Council under Section 289 (2) of the Government of India Act. 1935, giving an outline of the form of government during the period of transition has been published already, and, if it receives the Royal Assent in the near future, Sind will become a Governors' Province on the 1st April 1936. I am aware that this draft has evoked criticisms by the public and in the Press both in Sind and in the Presidency proper. I am sure you do not expect me to give a reply to these criticisms. I may, however, tell you this, that there seems to be considerable misapprehension as to the scope of the Order in Council, and, as I have stated already, it is a means to an end and not the end itself. Its object is merely to prepare Sind for Provincial Autonomy.

**Farewell to Sind**

This will, therefore, be the last session of this House at which the Honourable Members from Sind will attend, and I think it is only proper that I should take this opportunity of bidding them farewell. It is with mixed feelings that I say goodbye to them,—mixed becuse in the hand, when separation is effected this House will no longer have the benefit of their co-operation which it has always valued, and, on the other. I realise that they will have the opportunity of serving Sind nearer home. From me and my Government there is nothing but good wishes for the new Sind and its people. The connection of Sind with the Presidency of Bombay dates from 1843, and, although the official relationship of the Presidency proper with Sind may cease. memories of their long historic connection will not fade. For my part I assured you, the representatives of Sind in this House, in my last year's address to this House, and I assure you again today, that I will always continue to take the same interest in the welfare of the new province as at present.

Let me now deal with the past twelve months. The year has, on the whole, been free from disturbances due to communal feeling. With the one exception of the outbreak in Karachi over the funeral of a condemned murderer, the great communities have lived in comparative peace and orderliness, and I hope that the spirit of mutual tolerance will continue and grow stronger.

**Respect For Law And Order**

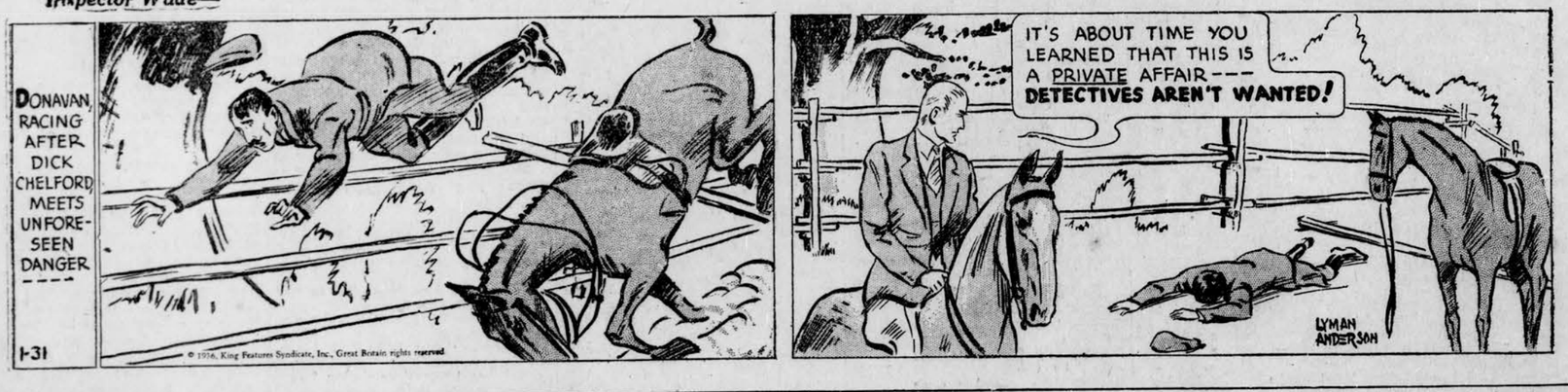
This Council has shown its respect for law and order by passing the Emergency Powers Act which gives the Government the necessary power to deal with subversive movements, An Act has lately been passed in order to deal with the spreading evil of gambling.

The Mussalman Wakf (Amendment) Act and the Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act have been passed for the better man-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1)

## EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

*Inspector Wade—* *"The Black Abbot"*


DONAVAN, RACING AFTER DICK CHELFORD, MEETS UNFORESEEN DANGER
1-31
IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU LEARNED THAT THIS IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR--- DETECTIVES AREN'T WANTED!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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